The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1895. NO. 34

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12 25	.....	.....
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8 54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.		9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown		9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton....	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg.....	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12,54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona. 5.00		7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood. 5.14		7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone. 5.28		7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham....5.32		7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg.....5.53		8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon....6.05		8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 6.21		8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union.....6.28		8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.33		8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown....6.52		9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....7.15		9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....7.38		9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....7.44		9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown8.02		10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown. ...8.12		10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport 8.22		10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon. ...8.49		10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville 9.04		11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville. 9.08		11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg.....9.20		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....12.20		*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington.... 1.25		*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia ...12.17		*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York..... 2.33		*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone--For Clearfield and Carwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Pass. No.3	Mail. No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mixed No. 4	Mail, No. 6
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair	6 45	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. a13z.

Teachers' Institute.

The fortieth annual session of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute convened in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Huntingdon. Monday afternoon of last week. Prof. Rudy called the assembly to order and warmly greeted the teachers after which Prof. G. S. Smith led in singing, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. A. R. Lambert. An address of welcome was delivered by W. B. McCarthy which was responded to by Prof. H. J. Wickey, of Orbisonia.

Dr. J. F. Barton, of Shippensburg state normal school, was introduced and spoke on School Management, after which Dr. T. B. Noss, of California state normal school, addressed the institute on the theme, The Successful Teacher.

In the evening Dr. J. B. DeMotte delivered his lecture, The Harp of the Senses, or the Secret of Character Building. This lecture was one of the finest we have ever listened to and it would be a mistake to undertake to give our readers a synopsis of it. Prof. DeMotte has an international fame, both as a lecturer and as a scientist, and one should never let pass the opportunity to hear him.

TUESDAY SESSIONS.

The teachers' session was called to order at 8.30 o'clock by Prof. J. O. Smith.

The topic, What is demanded of our Public Schools, was opened by J. A. Thompson. The rectification of wrongs placed on pupils at indifferent homes by indifferent parents, is one demand. A longer term is demanded in the rural districts. The teacher is demanded to have the elements of a teacher, doctor and minister in order that he may deal with the mental, physical and spiritual. The subject was further discussed by A. G. Thompson, Daniel Stains, J. L. Enyeart and Prof. J. B. Boring.

At the opening of the regular session Prof. Smith gave a music drill and Dr. Freeman conducted the devotional exercises. Dr. Noss discussed Educative Geography. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied with a music drill and an address by Dr. Barton on School Discipline.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Dr. Noss spoke on Our Home Valley, which he introduced by an imaginary dialogue with the Monongahela, the purpose of which was to show what our rivers will teach. The study of geography should go hand in hand with history and arithmetic.

Supt. Benson spoke on the subject of Hygienic Physiology. He emphasized the fact that much of the progress of society depends on the important study of hygiene.

Dr. Barton occupied the last period in discussing Mistakes of Teaching.

In the evening H. H. Emmett, the celebrated Indian orator, delivered his lecture, The Indian Question, to a large audience. In it he discussed the origin of his people, their home life and their treatment by the government. It was a plea for justice. He supported his assertions by historical facts which are indisputable. Mr. Emmett is an orator in every sense of the term and his effort at Huntingdon justifies all the good things said of him.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS.

The teachers' session was called to order by W. W. Cutshall. The subject for the morning, The Teacher's Relation to Outside Influences, was opened by B. S. Landis. The discussion was continued by J. H. Tate, S. B. Sorrick, Howard Strong, J. G. Kyper, D. W. Irvin, D. L. Dickson and Prof. A. P. Silverthorn. Miss Ella Ralston read an excellent paper on Primary Work in Country schools.

Rev. C. E. Creitz conducted devotional exercises at the opening of the regular session. After a singing exercise, conducted by Prof. Smith, Dr. Barton addressed the institute on the subject of Comparative Geography. The speaker illustrated his theme by comparisons which were not only entertaining but also instructive. All geography should be taught not by statistics but by comparison. In Pennsylvania all geography should be taught by comparing other states and countries with our own State; compare other countries with the United States. The population in the Americas per square mile is only 8 persons, while in Europe and Asia it is several times more. If Texas were placed on the map of Europe it would cover all the country between London and Warsaw from the North to the Mediterranean sea. The western section of our country is characteristic of largeness. Of the twenty-two States west of the Mississippi, only three are less than all New England. More than 40,000 miles of rivers flow east of the Rockies, while Europe has but 17,000 miles. If a bridge were placed across the mouth of the Amazon, a train at average speed would be seven hours in crossing. The saloons of the city of London placed on one street would reach 40 miles. In 1790, three per cent. of our population was in cities and towns, while in 1890 more than twenty-nine per cent. was in towns and cities. Everything in the subject can be taught by comparison and contrast.

Prof. Smith after a music drill gave an interesting talk on the subject, Voice Culture.

Dr. Noss occupied the next period with a talk on Psychology, basing his remarks on the work of John Frederick Herbart, a German professor. One thought the speaker emphasized was the necessity of making the work in the school room of such a character that the boy will not stop when school days are over but will go on searching for knowledge as long as he lives.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

After a music drill Dr. Noss continued his psychological talk begun in the forenoon.

Prof. Smith discussed musical tones. Three-fourths of vocal culture is mind culture and the more intelligent the pupil the greater the progress.

Rev. C. E. Creitz made a most eloquent plea for the "Women's Christian Temperrnce Alliance." Intemperance is the greatest factor in the great work which has given us our 1,500,000 tramps which are constantly circulating among us. In a comparison of twelve families he showed that the twelve temperate families raised fifty children that had sound minds in sound bodies, while the twelve intemperate families raised but five, the remainder of the children of the intemperate families were dwarfed both in body and mind.

The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh in discussing, The Place of the Book and the Teacher. He was warmly greeted by the teachers and his remarks were closely listened to.

In the evening the Arion Lady Quartette of Chicago gave an entertainment. These ladies are excellent musicians and their voices showed diligent culture.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS.

The teachers' session opened at 8.30 by L. E. Boyer. The Teacher's Motives was the topic for discussion and was opened by M. C. Brode. Prof. W. H. Burd says every teacher has a motive whether noble or ignoble. If motives be not noble he should get out at once. The discussion was continued by G. E. Taylor, J. K. Archie, and D. L. Dickson.

Miss Elizabeth Heifner gave an interesting class exercise by the pupils of her school.

The regular session was opened by a song service and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. B. J. Hummel. The first period was occupied by Mr. Brown who recommended the course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle as a valuable aid to teachers or pupils in search of knowledge.

Dr. Noss discussed Teachers for To-morrow. This was a good theme and the speaker tried to impress his hearers to do their work in a Christian-like manner.

After a musical exercise Supt. Benson discussed penmanship.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh gave a scientific talk on the Doctrine of Correlation.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Dr. Brumbaugh occupied the first period in discussing Systems of Education. The doctor is recognized as one of the most eminent educators of the day and in this brief talk he imparted much information on the history of education. We are sorry we have not space to reproduce it.

After a music drill, Dr. Noss discussed Some Lessons from Germany. The doctor spent considerable time in Germany during the past few years, studying the educational system of that country.

Miss Harriet Sanderson, a five-year-old lady, of Huntingdon, favored the audience with a select reading.

Hon. John Q. Stewart, deputy superintendent af public instruction, addressed the institute. This being the directors' session his remarks were largely for their benefit and instruction. No system of education in the world is superior to our own. Pennsylvania should and may, if she will do all she can, lead the world in the work of education. It is the duty of the teacher to mould the character of the next generation. The teacher's work is a most noble one and directors should compensate them so that they can give their whole life to this great work. The director has more power along the line of school work than any other one in society, hence we should be careful who we let get on the board. None but progressive men should be on the board, and as soon as a man grows careless he should be dropped. But we should aid the director because his is a hard office to fill with competency. He has to bear so many things from all classes. The director must bear the children in mind and elect none but wholly good moral persons to the position of teacher.

Pennsylvania expends more money for her schools than all the South Atlantic States, yet these States pay their teachers better than does Pennsylvania. He most earnestly pleads for better pay for the teacher. The time is here when we should have a legal term of seven months instead of only six months. We cannot educate our pupils unless we give them more time in our schools. The teacher is the guardian of the children and therefore the director should help the teacher. The directors should not turn out a teacher at the end of a term if he is a success. It is just as patriotic to work for good schools as to sacrifice life in defence of his country.

In the evening Dr. Palmer delivered his lecture, The Die-No-Mores, to a very large audience. This was a reminiscence of Co. D, 48th New York regiment, of which the doctor is the only survivor. His discription of the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863 and of the manner in which his comrades met their death was vivid and eloquent.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

The teachers' session was called to order at 8.30 by J. K. Leader. The topic, Our Outlook was opened by S. W. McClure and discussion was continued by D. L. Anderson, D. L. Dickson and G. M. Cutchall.

Prof. P. W. W. Pressel discussed Diversity in Teaching.

After a musical exercise Dr. Brumbaugh continued his talk on Various Systems of Education.

Dr. Noss complimented the teachers for their attention and took leave of the institute.

A most pleasant part of the session was the presenting Supt. Rudy with a splendid gold watch. The address of presentation was made by Prof. W. M. Benson. Supt. Rudy responded by some very sympathetic remarks in which he thanked the teachers not only for the watch but for the aid they have given him in his work.

The following report of committee on resolutions was adopted:

WHEREAS, The success of the fortieth Institute of the teachers of Huntingdon county is due in a large measure to the efforts of our County Superintendent, be it.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Supt. Rudy for the able corps of instructors and the superior grade of evening entertainments that he has provided.

Resolved, That we recommend to the directors of our respective districts the adoption of the graded course of study for ungraded schools, as used in Bedford and Somerset counties and that we will endeavor to put it into operation in our respective schools by the begining of our next school term.

Resolved, That we are in thorough sympathy with the cause of temperance and pledge our earnest efforts to the promotion of the same.

Resolved, That as we believe that the welfare of our profession demands that the character of the teacher shall be above suspicion, we commend and endorse the action of our County Superintendent in refusing to grant certificates to persons of intemperate habits, and approve his action in appealing to the higher courts.

Resolved, That we return to our schools with renewed zeal and greater love for the cause we represent.

EZRA LEHMAN,
ELLA RALSTON,
FRANCES FFTTEHOOF,
S, W. MCCLURE.
J. KOHLER LEADER.
Committee.

The institute then adjourned sine die.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

SOME READING THAT WILL PROVE INTERESTING TO YOUNG MOTHERS. HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard t The time to act is when the child becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by J. G Gillam.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N Y, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c and $1,

SUBSCRIBE for THE ITEM. $1.00 per year.

Where Love Builds.

Where love builds a shelter,
Claim thou a part;
Where his fire flameth
Stay and warm thy heart.

Fame will fade, and glory
Is a phantom guest;
The eagle to his eerie—
The dove unto his nest.

—Frank L. Stanton.

HETTY'S GLOVES.

Gus Varley was going away, like the boy in the fairy tale, to seek his fortune. Before he went he had something to say to Hetty Romer. All the summer he had idled away in her company—hers and Rose Narroway's; and he was conscious that neither of the girls could guess which he liked the best; or, indeed, whether there was any more than simple, friendly liking in the matter; at least, Gus hoped so. He hoped that he had not made love to both. But then Gus was conscious enough of his powers of fascination, and both were so pretty, so sweet, so lovable. Only at last he knew for certain that he loved Hetty. This was what he had to say; this was what he could not say, because he could never find Hetty alone.

Now he had come for the last time, and had bent over Hetty, and softly whispered:

"Come out upon the porch with me, Miss Romer, won't you?"

And Hetty had said:

"Come, Rose," and he had mentally ejaculated, "Confound Rose," and had sauntered out as amiably and gallantly as though the arrangement delighted him.

No chance all the evening, not one. At last, as the clock struck ten, Gus grew desperate. He sauntered to the mantel, and with his pencil scribbled a few lines on a leaf of his pocket-book, and looking about him, saw Hetty's gloves lying on a table. He knew them to be Hetty's, for her color was lavender; Rose's always lemon. By and by, no one looking that way, he slipped his bit of paper into the palm of the right-hand glove, and rolled the left over it. At least, she must find that when she put on the gloves.

"Good-by," he said, a few minutes after. "Good-by," said every one. Then Gus was gone. Poor Gus!

"I hope he'll be successful," said old Captain Romer.

"And steady," said Aunt Abigail.

"I'm going home," said Rose, after a while. Where are my things? No, don't light a lamp. I've got them—hat shawl and gloves. Good-by all."

But Hetty walked to the garden gate with her, and watched her trip down the lane in the moonlight. She staid there listening to the cricket's chirp, and looking at the moon.

"He's so nice," she sighed, "and perhaps we may never see him again. I wonder ——"

But she did not say what she wondered, At last she went in. A lamp was lit. The big Bible was open.

"We are waiting prayers for you," said old Captain Romer, a little sternly.

The mother tossed her a pair of gloves.

"Either Rose has worn yours or mine," she said. "Those are hers."

"She has mine," said Hetty. "It don't matter."

Then they had prayers and went to bed, but the missing gloves were the last thing on Hetty's mind.

But Rose thought of nothing else. She had taken the gloves unwittingly and had not put them on at all, but in her own room she had discovered her mistake.

"Hetty's—not mine," she thought, and stooped to pick the piece of paper that fluttered from between them from the ground. She saw Gus Varley's name. Then her face flushed, and she read this eagerly and angrily:

"Dear Hetty—Yes, dearer to me than all the world beside, and I can find no chance to tell you so. You are never alone. I am going away and Heaven knows when I shall return or how. I do not seek to bind you by any promise to share such a doubtful future, but if I prosper—if I succeed, you will share life with me? Dear Hetty, can you give me that hope—will you, if you can like me well enough, send me one little line—just your name if nothing more, or 'Yes'—anything but 'No.' Forgive this scrawling. It does not express half that I would say.

"Yours while I live,
Augustus Varley."

"And I thought he was in love with me," said Rose, and in rage tore the paper in atoms. "She shall never hear of it, deceitful little wretch!"

The next morning Hetty brought over her gloves. "And have you mine?" she asked.

Rose gave her back the gloves, not looking at her, and half expected to hear the love-letter asked for next; but Hetty was ignorant of the letter, and there the matter ended.

Gus, having no answer, took his refusal bitterly and turned his back on the village forever, grew cynical on the subject of women, refused their society and became addicted to cigars and solitude.

Rose, jealous for a while, soon found a new admirer and married him. Hetty alone remained unchanged.

Five years passed—six, nearly seven. Gus became rich. He lived in luxury. The fact that he hated women was his only drawback.

And so, going with her husband to New York, Rose—now Mrs. Muller—saw and heard of him. She was very happy and she knew that Hetty was less blest than she. She was not really bad—and her heart smote her. Had she parted two true lovers! Then she assured herself that Gus would have followed up the thing had he really loved Hetty, and that Hetty never cared for Gus. And so went home.

Her first guest was Hetty Romer.

Rose never mentioned Gus; but her husband, blandly ignorant of all, burst out with a full account of him forthwith:

"A fellow who left here without a penny rolling in gold—living like what's his name in the Arabian Nights, you know—and as splendid a man as I ever saw. Hates women, though. Has a house full of men servants and a cook from Paris——"

And so rattled on, never heeding Hetty's pale face, though Rose saw it. Soon Hetty, who had come for a visit, escaped to her own room; but Rose followed. She found Hetty in tears, and took her in her arms.

"Tell me all, my dear," she said.

And Hetty made confession.

"It is so foolish. I was only 17 then; but—but I loved him, and I never have forgotten him. That is why I never could think of anyone else, Rose. No one knows it, not even mamma. But that talk about him was too much for me. I—I thought he liked me, Rose."

"So he did," said Rose.

"No, else he would have told me so."

Just for one moment Rose thought of telling the truth. But caution overcame impulse.

"Strange things happen in this world," she said. "Who knows? You are both young still. Good-night, love!"

Then she went away—not to sleep, but to write.

"Sir,"—she wrote: "Years ago, you made a proposition of marriage to Hetty Romer. Perhaps you would like to know she never read the note. It was destroyed by one who blushes to own the act. She would have answered yes, had it ever reached her. 'A word to the wise is sufficient.' She lives here still, and is not engaged."

She copied the note in back-hand, addressed it to Augustus Varley, and the next morning she posted it. Three days after, Gus came down to the village and went to see Hetty. What they said, we can only guess by the fact that, at parting, he kissed her. He had spoken just once of the past.

"You remember the night of my departure?"

"Yes," she said.

Did anyone have your gloves that night?"

"What an odd question!" she said. "My gloves! Yes, Rose Narroway wore them home—by mistake. Why?"

"No matter why," he said. "Perhaps I'll tell you some time, and then he kissed her again; his next call was on Rose.

She was alone—all but the baby, and that counted for nothing. He came straight to the point.

"You wrote to me," he said.

"I!" she cried. "Dear, no."

"You wore Hetty's gloves that night."

Rose blushed.

"Have you told her?" she said.

"No, not yet."

She put her hand on his arm.

"I've done you a good turn," she said, "and don't do me a bad one. I'm fond of Hetty, I don't want to quarrel with her, and it was so mean."

"Tell me why you did it," he asked.

Just a moment she looked into his eyes, then burst into a laugh.

"I needn't mind now, with my good, handsome husband, and these children. I was jealous, Gus, and thought the letter ought to have been addressed to me. Come, you'll not make mischief between Hetty and me."

"Never."

And he kept his promise, and, until this day, Mrs. Augustus Varley does not guess why her husband was so serious about her old gloves.—New York News.

Natural Soap Growing on Trees.

The natives of North Africa are a notoriously dirty lot, which is surprising in the light of a recent discovery that soap literally grows on the trees there. If a man wants to shave all he has to do is to go into his garden, pluck a berry from the nearest tree and rub it on his beard. A good lather is quickly produced. All this natural soap goes to waste.

The trees which bear this curious product are of the sapindus, or soapberry order. They are amazingly prolific, and their fruit contains about 38 per cent of asponin. A full grown tree will yield from 100 to 200 pounds of berries, and if the entire product of North Africa should be put to its legitimate use, sufficient soapsuds could be manufactured to make every house as clean and shining as a new copper kettle. The existence of these trees has recently been made public by a scientist from Algiers. If this natural soap is as excellent as it is said to be, however, there will undoubtedly be several fortunes made by the pioneers in the new industry. —New York World.

History of a Famous Poem.

The story that General William H. Lytle wrote his well-known poem, "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying," the night before the battle of Chickamauga, at which he was killed, has been revived again, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The version now going the rounds relates that the General on the eve of the battle told his tentmate that he felt a premonition of death, and arose, "to finish the poem by the dull light of a ten lantern," the manuscript falling into the hands of the enemy the next day. This is all mere invention. The memoir of the General, prepared under the eye of his surviving sister, who has the original manuscript of the poem, states that it was written at the old Lytle homestead in Cincinnati in the summer of 1858, and was first published in a daily paper of that city July 29, 1858. General Lytle was a brilliant man and a soldier was was hit in every battle in which he was engaged and the Ananias Club would be wise to choose a less conspicuous mark for its dime novel fabrications.

A Singular Death Certificate.

Dr. N. K. Whittemore, of Elk River, Minn., recently filed the following singular affidavit of a death for the use of a court: "This is to certify that Sarah Langen, supposed to be single, died on February 8, 1895. I have no memorandum stating just the cause of death, and I have had more to think about in caring for the living than thinking about the dead. However I am quite certain that she is dead and have certified to that fact at least once before. She was a patient of mine, and that ought to at least give me authority to know whereof I speak, and possibly that ought to be sufficient guarantee that she is dead."

Victims of Bad Luck.

Gilhooly—This world is full of misery. The happiest man is the one who is never born.

Hostetter McGinnis—Yes, but there isn't one in a million that has such a streak of luck.—Texas Siftings.

The number of clothes pins made in this country exceeds 500,000,000 a year.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Effects of Rains and the Drouth on Corn and Cotton.

Returns to the Department of Agriculture make the corn crop the largest in volume on record, with a rate of yield, however, somewhat less than that indicated by the returns for October, being 26.2 bushels per acre. In the Atlantic States, except those about middle latitude, the yield appears to be largest of high quality. In the Virginias and Carolinas, some counties of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the greater part of the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley, California and New Mexico, reports are conflicting owing to the different action of the universal drouth upon different soils, rich bottom lands giving an abundant yield, while upland and clay tracts are very short. The whole Missouri basin reports a great falling off from earlier estimates, the extreme dry weather having converted fair promise into a comparative failure in Nebraska and adjoining States, while considerable damage is ascribed to untimely frosts near the Rocky Mountains and along the Northern border. There are many complaints of the chinch bug and army worm, while the rotting of ears by soaking summer rains has made a large part of the crop unmerchantable in some interior States.

The average yield of buckwheat is 26.1 bushels against 16.1 last year. The average yield of potatoes is 100.7 bushels per acre, tobacco 743 pounds and hay 1.06 tons. The crop of apples is reported as 71.1 per cent. of a full crop.

The cotton returns for November show an average yield per acre for the entire cotton belt of 155.6 pounds. A large majority of the correspondents of the department complain of a short yield, many reporting a "half crop," "poorest in thirty years," or something similar.

HER BABY AS A SACRIFICE.

Mrs. Gildner Smothered Her Three-Weeks-Old Child.

The life of the three-weeks-old son of Elias Gildner, a foundryman, of Allentown, Penn., was offered up as an imaginary sacrifice to God by its mother.

Gildner had frequently been warned by members of his wife's family that it was not safe to intrust children to her, but no steps were taken to remove her to a place of safety. As Gildner returned from work his young daughter ran down the street to meet him. She told him that the baby was dead, but would say no more. When Gildner reached the house he found his wife walking up and down the room, seemingly content and happy. In the cradle in the kitchen was the dead child. Its face was discolored and the features distorted. Its body was also discolored. One of the girls said her mother had stabbed the baby with a butcher knife, but the only indication of this was wounds on the ankles.

Coroner Yost was summoned, and to him the mother said that God wanted the child and it was her duty to offer it up as a sacrifice. He came to the conclusion that the child had been suffocated by the mother holding her hand over its nose and mouth.

The jury exonerated Mrs. Gildner, but recommended her removal to an insane asylum. Her insanity dates back four years, and since her son was beheaded by a coal train two months ago she has become much worse. She seems to be insane on religious subjects.

MOB RULE IN ASIA MINOR.

Minister Terrell Thinks 10,000 Armenians Have Been Killed in a Month.

United States Minister Terrell sent a note to Halil Bifat Pasha, the new Grand Vizier of Turkey, saying that in view of present circumstances he was unable to make a congratulatory call upon the occasion of the Pasha's appointment to the office of Grand Vizier. He was compelled to lay diplomatic usage aside in order first to demand protection for Americans in Asia Minor, and he proposed to call upon the Grand Vizier for that purpose.

Missionaries Herrick, Peet and Dwight make an earnest appeal to the United States for aid for the destitute. It is estimated that 250,000 Armenians in the ravaged districts are in a state of starvation.

Minister Terrell expresses the opinion that upward of 10,000 Armenians have been massacred during the last thirty days, and fears that the worst of the outrages in a number of localities have not been reported. He cordially endorses the missionaries' appeal for aid.

There have been fresh massacres and pillaging in the neighborhood of Angora and Palu. One thousand bodies of murdered Armenians lie in the streets of towns near Angora and Palu, and many inhabitants of villages in the vicinity of Hadjin have been assassinated.

Armenians, after being goaded to desperation, attacked the Turkish soldiery at Zeitoun, Asia Minor, and have practically taken possession of the town.

EDWARD WEMPLE UNDER ARREST.

The Ex-State Comptroller of New York is Charged With Arson.

Ex-State Comptroller of New York Edward Wemple was arrested at his home in Fultonville, N. Y., on the charge of incendiarism. He was released on $10,000 bail.

He is accused of setting fire to the new dwelling of Herbert H. Fonda. A basket filled with shavings and newspapers, soaked with kerosene oil, was placed against a door in the rear of the house. The flames were discovered by L. V. Peck, cashier of the Fultonville Bank, and were extinguished in time to save the house.

Wemple is also charged with having set fire to the Wemple foundry building, which was burned a few weeks ago. A committee of citizens has been at work collecting evidence in the case since that time. He is also suspected of having caused several other incendiary fires in Fultonville during the past few months.

Wemple is one of the best-known Democratic politicians in the Mohawk Valley. He has spent large sums of money in politics. He became addicted to drink and took the gold cure, but there was no improvement in his habits. It is thought his mind is affected, and a mania for burning buildings has developed. He is forty-nine years old.

He began his political career as a Supervisor of the town of Glen, in which Fultonville is located. He was then elected to the Assembly, then as a Representative in Congress, which was followed by a term in the State Senate. Before being elected to the office of State Comptroller, and then re-elected, he received a very handsome complimentary vote in the Saratoga Democratic Convention for Governor.

Prominent People.

In point of service Amos J. Cummings, of New York City, will be the oldest member in the next Congress.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

46

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	19,799
Condensed milk, gals.. ...	173
Cream, gals.....	432

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.... ....$	—	@$	23
Firsts.....	20	@	21½
Thirds to seconds.....	14	@	19
State—Fancy.....	21	@	21½
Thirds to firsts.....	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery... ..	15	@	19½
Western Dairy.....	10½	@	15
Factory, firsts.....	12	@	13
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	10¼
Full cream, good to prime..	9	@	10
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	3½	@	5½
Part skims, small.....	5	@	6½
Full skims.....	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	22	@	25
Jersey—Fancy.....	—	@	26
Western—Prime to choice. ..	21	@	23
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 50
Medium, 1895, choice.... .	1 42½	@	1 45
Pea, 1895, choice.....	1 37½	@	1 40
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	1 25	@	1 30
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 85	@	1 90
Black turtle soup, 1895....	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	2 00	@	2 10
Green peas, bbls.....	85	@	87½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Pears, Keiffer, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Seckel, ₱ bushel.....	2 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Concord, ₱ basket .	8	@	10
Catawba, ₱ basket.....	8	@	10
Peaches, ₱ crate....	—	@	—
Apples, King, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	3 00
Greening.....	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	5 50	@	9 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	5 00
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
1895, common to fair..	6	@	7½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	—	@	10
Good to prime.....	8	@	9
Old odds.....	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	—	@	90
Clover mixed.....	70	@	77½
Straw—Long rye.....	60	@	65
Oat.....	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....		@	10
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	—	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	8	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	70	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair..	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	5	@	10
Chickens, Phila. broilers.....	11	@	14
Western, dry picked.....	8½	@	9½
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	7	@	8
Spring ducks, ₱ lb.....	11	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb.....	15	@	16
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 50	@	2 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	90
L. I., ₱ bbl.....	90	@	1 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@	4 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100.....	1 50	@	3 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Yellow, ₱ bbl.....	1 12	@	1 25
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl.....	40	@	60
Marrow, ₱ crate.....	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks.	10	@	60
Carrots.....	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia.....	50	@	70
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	2 50
Lettuce.....	5 00	@	6 00
Lima beans.....	1 00	@	3 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@	3 50
Green peas.....	1 00	@	3 00
String beans, ₱ basket.....	50	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Spring Patents.	3 25	@	3 65
City Patents.....	4 10	@	4 35
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	66⅝
December.....	—	@	64⅝
Corn—No. 2.....	36	@	36⅝
Oats—No. 2 White..... ..	—	@	24½
Track, White.....	24	@	27
Rye—State and Western....	43	@	45
Barley—Ungraded Western..	40	@	50
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.	3 75	@	5 00
Clover.....	6 00	@	7 50
Lard—City steam..... ..	—	@	5.60
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	5½	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good .	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed..... .	7½	@	11½
Country dressed..... .	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 37½	@	2 62½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs..... .	3 75	@	4 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.... .	4 00	@	4 25
Dressed.....	4½	@	6½

GREAT BRITAIN'S CRISIS.

Belief Expressed That She Holds Her Colonies by a Slender Thread.

At a banquet in London on the occasion of the opening of the Natal Railway, Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that Great Britain was approaching a critical stage in the history of her relations with the autonomous colonies. Upon their opinions of her policy during the next few years—certainly the next generation—would depend the future of the British Empire. This hung together on a thread so slender that even a breath might sever it. He did not suppose that the idea of compelling them to remain in the empire was within the range of intelligent speculation. As the possibility of a separation had become greater, however, the desire had become less, until it no longer existed. Great Britain, on her part, was prepared to do all that could fairly be expected of her.

Newsy Gleanings.

More than 95,000 foreigners live in London.

Berlin has a population of 1,615,085, according to the census just taken.

Oscar Wilde's creditors are said to receive about $100 a day as the income from his works.

A large broom-corn crop has been secured in the three States where commercially grown.

There are only five people in the agricultural department who are not under the civil service rules.

The Mashpee Indians, who have a small reservation in Massachusetts, have all taken to bicycle riding.

The statistics of the June census show that the population of Germany is 51,758,365, an increase of 2,329,894 since 1890.

The Rev. Dr. Searles, pastor of the Tremont (N. Y.) Methodist Episcopal Church, declined to baptize the dying child of Dr. Walter E. Andrews, on the ground that it was not essential for the child's salvation.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A Word With Women."

The text was the following letter received by Dr. Talmage:

"Reverend Sir—You delivered a discourse in answer to a letter from six young men of Fayette, O., requesting you to preach a sermon on 'Advice to Young Men.' Are we justified in asking you to preach a sermon on 'Advice to Young Women?

"LETTER SIGNED BY SIX YOUNG WOMEN."

Christ, who took His text from a flock of birds flying overhead, saying, "Behold the fowls of the air," and from the flowers in the valley, saying, "Consider the lilies of the field," and from the clucking of a barnyard fowl, saying, "As a hen gathered her chickens under her wing," and from a crystal of salt picked up by the roadside, saying, "Salt is good," will grant us a blessing if, instead of taking a text from the Bible, I take for my text this letter from Cincinnati, which is only one of many letters which I have received from young women in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, London, Edinburgh and from the ends of the earth, all implying that, having some months ago preached the sermon on "Advice to Young Men," I could not, without neglect of duty, refuse to preach a sermon on "Advice to Young Women."

It is the more important that the pulpit be heard on this subject at this time when we are having such an illimitable discussion about what is called the new woman, as though some new creature of God had arrived on earth or were about to arrive. One theory is that she will be an athlete, and boxing glove and football and pugilistic encounter will characterize her. Another theory is that she will superintend ballot boxes, sit in Congressional hall and, through improved politics, bring the millenium by the evil she will extirpate and the good she will install. Another theory is that she will adopt masculine attire and make sacred a vulgarianism positively horrific. Another theory is that she will be so æsthetic that broom handle and rolling pin and coal scuttle will be pictorialized with tints from soft skies or suggestions of Rembrandt and Raphael.

I will tell you who the new woman will be. It will be the good woman of all the ages past. Here and there a difference of attire, as the temporary custom may command, but the same good, honest, lovely, Christian, all influential being that your mother and mine was. Of that kind of woman was Christian Eddy, who, talking to a man who was so much of an unbeliever he had named his two children Voltaire and Tom Paine, nevertheless saw him converted, he breaking down with emotion as he said to her, "I cannot stand you, you talk like my mother." And telling the story of his conversion to twelve companions who had been blatant opposers of religion, they asked her to come and see them also and tell them of Christ, and four of them were converted, and all the others greatly changed, and the leader of the band, departing for heaven, shouted: "Joyful! Joyful! Joyful!" If you know any better style of woman than that, where is she? The world cannot improve on that kind. The new woman may have more knowledge because she will have more books, but she will have no more common sense than that which tried to manage and discipline and educate us, and did as well as she could with such unpromising material. She may have more health than the woman of other days, for the sewing machine and the sanitary regulations and added intelligence on the subjects of diet, ventilation and exercise and rescue from many forms of drudgery may allow her more longevity, but she will have the same characteristics which God gave her in paradise, with the exception of the nervous shock and moral jolt of the fall she got that day when, not noticing where she stepped, she looked up into the branches of the fruit tree.

But I must be specific. This letter before me wants advice to young women.

Advice the first: Get your soul right with God and you will be in the best attitude for everything that comes. New ways of voyaging by sea, new ways of traveling by land, new ways of thrashing the harvest, new ways of printing books—and the patent office is enough to enchant a man who has mechanical ingenuity and knows a good deal of levers and wheels—and we hardly do anything as it used to be done: invention after invention, invention on top of invention. But in the matter of getting right with God there has not been an invention for 6000 years. It is on the same line of repentance that David exercised about his sins, and the same old style of prayer that the publican used when he emphasized it by an inward stroke of both hands, and the same faith in Christ that Paul suggested to the jailer the night the penitentiary broke down. Aye, that is the reason I have more confidence in it. It has been tried by more millions than I dare to state lest I come far short of the brilliant facts. All who through Christ earnestly tried to get right with God are right and always will be right. That gives the young woman who gets that position superiority over all rivalries, all jealousies, all misfortunes, all health failings, all social disasters and all the combined troubles of eighty years, if she shall live to be an octogenarian. If the world fails to appreciate her, she says, "God loves me, the angels in heaven are in sympathy with me, and I can afford to be patient until the day when the imperial chariot shall wheel to my door to take me up to my coronation." If health goes, she says, "I can endure the present distress, for I am on the way to a climate the first breath of which will make me proof against even the slightest discomfort." If she be jostled with perturbations of social life, she can say, "Well, when I begin my life among the thrones of heaven and the kings and queens unto God shall be my associates, it will not make much difference who on earth forgot me when the invitations to that reception were made out." All right with God, you are all right with everything.

Martin Luther, writing a letter of condolence to one of his friends who had lost his daughter, began by saying, "This is a hard world for girls." It is for those who are dependent upon their own wits, and the whims of the world, and the preferences of human favor, but those who take the Eternal God for their portion not later than fifteen years of age, and that is ten years later than it ought to be, will find that while Martin Luther's letter of condolence was true in regard to many, if not most, with respect to those who have the wisdom and promptitude and the earnestness to get right with God, I declare that this is a good world for girls.

Advice the second: Make it a matter of religion to take care of your physical health. I do not wonder that the Greeks deified health and hailed Hygeia as a goddess. I rejoice that there have been so many modes of maintaining and restoring young womanly health invented into our time. They may have been known a long time back, but they have been popularized in our day—lawn tennis, croquet and golf and the bicycle. It always seemed strange and inscrutable that our human race should be so slow of locomotion, when creatures of less importance have powers of velocity, wing of bird or foot of antelope, leaving us far behind, and while it seems so important that we be in many places in a short while we were weighed down with incapacities, and most men if they run a mile are exhausted or dead from the exhaustion. It was left until the last decade of the nineteenth century to give the speed which we see whirling through all our cities and along the country roads, and with that speed comes health. The woman of the next decade will be healthier than at any time since the world was created, while the invalidism which has so often characterized womanhood will pass over to manhood, which by its posture on the wheel is coming to curved spine and cramped chest and a deformity for which another fifty years will not have power to make rescue. Young man, sit up straight when you ride.

Darwin says the human race is descended from the monkey, but the bicycle will turn a hundred thousand men of the present generation in physical condition from man to monkey. For good womanhood, I thank God that this mode of recreation has been invented. Use it wisely, modestly, Christianly. No good woman needs to be told what attire is proper and what behavior is right. If anything be doubtful, reject it. A hoydenish, boisterous, masculine woman is the detestation of all, and every revolution of the wheel she rides is toward depreciation and downfall. Take care of your health, O woman: of your nerves in not reading the trash which makes up ninety-nine out of 100 novels, or by eating too many cornucopias of confectionery! Take care of your eyes by not reading at hours when you ought to be sleeping. Take care of your ears by stopping them against the tides of gossip that surge through every neighborhood.

Health! Only those know its value who have lost it. The earth is girdled with pain, and a vast proportion of it is the price paid for early recklessness. I close this thought with the salutation in Macbeth:

> Now good digestion wait on appetite
> And health on both.

Advice the third. Appreciate your mother while you have her. It is the almost universal testimony of young women who have lost mother that they did not realize what she was to them until after her exit from this life. Indeed mother is in the appreciation of many a young lady a hindrance. The maternal inspection is often considered an obstacle. Mother has so many notions about that which is proper and that which is improper. It is astounding how much more many girls know at eighteen than their mothers at forty-five. With what an elaborate argument, perhaps spiced with some temper, the youngling tries to reverse the opinion of the oldling. The sprinkle of gray on the maternal forehead is rather an indication to the recent graduate of the female seminary that the circumstances of to-day or to-night are not fully appreciated.

What a wise boarding school that would be if the mothers were the pupils and the daughters the teachers! How well the teens could chaperon the fifties! Then mothers do not amount to much anyhow. They are in the way and are always asking questions about postage marks of letters, and asking, "Who is that Mary D.?" and "Where did you form that acquaintance, Flora?" and "Where did you get that ring, Myra?" For mothers have such unprecedented means of knowing everything—they say "it was a bird in the air" that told them. Alas, for that bird in the air! Will not some one lift his gun and shoot it? It would take whole libraries to hold the wisdom which the daughter knows more than her mother. "Why cannot I have this?" "Why cannot I do that?" And the question in many a group has been, although not plainly stated: "What shall we do with the mothers, anyhow? They are so far behind the times." Permit me to suggest that if the mother had given more time to looking after herself and less time to looking after you she would have been as fully up to date as you, in music, in style of gait, in æsthetic tastes and in all sorts of information. I expect that while you were studying botany and chemistry and embroidery and the new opera she was studying household economics. But one day from overwork, or sitting up of nights with a neighbor's sick child, or a blast of the west wind, on which pneumonias are horsed, mother is sick. Yet the family think she will soon be well, for she has been sick so often, and always has got well, and the physician comes three times a day, and there is a consultation of the doctors, and the news is gradually broken that recovery is impossible, given in the words "While there is life there is hope." And the white pillow over which are strewn the locks a little tinted with snow becomes the point around which all the family gather, some standing, some kneeling, and the pulse beats the last throb, and the bosom trembles with the last breath, and the question is asked in a whisper by all the group, "Is she gone?" And all is over.

Now come the regrets. Now the daughter reviews her former criticism of maternal supervision. For the first time she realizes what it is to have a mother and what it is to lose a mother. Tell me, men and women, young and old, did any of us appreciate how much mother was to us until she was gone? Young woman, you will probably never have a more disinterested friend than your mother. When she says anything is unsafe or imprudent, you had better believe it is unsafe or imprudent. When she declares it is something you ought to do, I think you had better do it. She has seen more of the world than you have. Do you think she could have any mercenary or contemptible motive in what she advises you? She would give her life for you if it were called for. Do you know of anyone else who would do more than that for you? Do you know of anyone who would do as much? Again and again she has already endangered that life during six weeks of diphtheria or scarlet fever, and she never once brought up the question of whether she had better stay, breathing day and night the contagion. The graveyards are full of mothers who died taking care of their children. Better appreciate your mother before your appreciation of her will be no kindness to her, and the post mortem regrets will be more and more of an agony as the years pass on. Big headstones of polished Aberdeen, and the best epitaphs which the family put together and compose, and a garland of whitest roses from the conservatory are often the attempt to atone for the thanks we ought to have uttered in living ears, and the kind words that would have done more good than all the calla lilies ever piled up on the silent mounds of the cemeteries.

The world makes applauditory ado over the work of mothers who have raised boys to be great men, and I could turn to my bookshelves and find the names of fifty distinguished men who had great mothers—Cuvier's mother, Walter Scott's mother, St. Bernard's mother, Benjamin West's mother. But who praises mothers for what they do for daughters who make the homes of America? I do not know of an instance of such recognition. I declare to you that I believe I am uttering the first word that has ever been uttered in appreciation of the self denial, of the fatigues and good sense and prayers which those mothers go through who navigate a family of girls from the edge of the cradle to the schoolhouse door, and from the schoolhouse door up to the marriage altar. That is an achievement which the eternal God celebrates high up in the heavens, though for it human hands so seldom clap the faintest applause. My! My! What a time that mother had with those youngsters, and if she had relaxed care and work and advice and solicitation of heavenly help, that next generation would have landed in the poorhouse, idiot asylum or penitentiary. It is while she is living, but never while she is dead, that some girls call their mother "maternal ancestor" or "the old woman."

And if you have a grief already, and some of the keenest sorrows of a woman's life come early, roll it over on Christ and you will find Him more sympathetic than was Queen Victoria, who, when her children, the princes and princesses, came out of the schoolroom after the morning lesson had been given up by their governess and told how her voice had trembled in the morning prayer because it was the anniversary of her mother's death, and that she had put her head down on the desk and sobbed "Mother! Mother!" the queen went in and said to the governess: "My poor child! I am sorry the children disturbed you this morning. I will hear their lessons to-day, and to show you that I have not forgotten the sad anniversary, I bring you this gift." And the queen clasped on the girl's wrist a mourning bracelet with a lock of her mother's hair. All you young women the world around who mourn a like sorrow, and sometimes in your lonoliness and sorrow and loss burst out crying, "Mother! Mother!" put on your wrist this golden clasp of divine sympathy, "As one whom his mother comforteth so will I comfort you."

Advice the fourth: Allow no time to pass without brightening some one's life. Within five minutes' walk of you there is some one in a tragedy compared with which Shakespeare's "King Lear" or Victor Hugo's "Jean Valjean" has no power. Go out and brighten somebody's life with a cheering word or smile or a flower. Take a good book and read a chapter to that blind man. Go up that dark alley and make that invalid woman laugh with some good story. Go to that house from which that child has been taken by death and tell the father and mother what an escape the child has had from the winter of earth into the springtime of heaven. For God's sake make some one happy for ten minutes if for no longer a time. A young woman bound on such a mission—what might she not accomplish. Oh, there are thousands of these manufacturers of sunshine. They are "King's Daughters" whether inside or outside that delightful organization. They do more good before they are twenty years of age than selfish women who live ninety, and they are so happy just because they make others happy. Compare such a young women who feels she has such a mission with one who lives a round of vanities, cardcase in hand, calling on people for whom she does not care except for some social advantage, and insufferably bored when the call is returned, and trying to look young after she is old, and living a life of insincerity and hollowness and dramatization and sham. Young woman, live to make others happy, and you will be happy. Live for yourself, and you will be miserable. There never has been an exception to the rule; there never will be an exception.

Advice the fifth: Plan out your life on a big scale, whether you are a farmer's daughter, or a shepherdess among the hills, or the flattered pet of a drawing room filled with statuary and pictures and bric-a-brac. Stop where you are and make a plan for your lifetime. You cannot be satisfied with a life of frivolity and giggle and indirection. Trust the world, and it will cheat you if it does not destroy you. The Redoubtable was the name of an enemy's ship that Lord Nelson spared twice from demolition, but that same ship afterwards sent the ball that killed him, and the world on which you smile may aim at you the deadliest weapon. Be a God's woman. This moment make as mighty a change as did a college student of England. He had neglected his studies, rioting at night with dissipated companions and sleeping in the classroom when he ought to have been listening. A fellow student came into his room one morning before the young man I am speaking of had arisen from his pillow and said to him: "Paley, you are a fool! You are wasting your opportunities. Do not throw away your life." Paley said: "I was so struck with what he said that I lay in bed until I had formed my plan for life. I ordered my fire to be always laid over night. I arose at five and read steadily all day, alloted to each portion of the day its proper branch of study and became the senior wrangler." What an hour that was when a resolution definitely placed changed a young man from a reckless and time wasting student to a consecrated man who stopped not until all time and all eternity shall be debtor to his pen and influence!

Young woman, draw out and decide what you will be and do, God helping. Write it out in a plain hand, not like the letters which Josephine received from Napoleon in Italy, the writing so scrawling and scattered that it was sometimes taken as a map of the seat of war. Put the plan on the wall of your room, or write it in the opening of a blank book, or put it where you will be compelled often to see it. A thousand questions of your coming life you cannot settle now, but there is one question you can settle independent of man, woman, angel and devil, and that is that you will be God's woman now, henceforth and forever. Clasp hands with the Almighty. Pythagoras represented life by the letter Y, because it early divides into two ways. Look out for opportunities of cheering, inspiring, rescuing and saving all the people you can. Make a league with the eternities. I seek your present and everlasting safety. David Brewster said that a comet belonging to our system called Lexell's comet is lost, as it ought to have appeared thirteen times and has not appeared at all. Alas, it is not only the lost comets, but the lost stars, and what were considered fixed stars. Some of the most brilliant and steady souls have disappeared. The world wonders at the charge of the Light Brigade, immortalized by Tennyson. Only a few of the 600 got back from the charge, under Lord Cardigan, of the Muscovite guns, and all the havoc was done in twenty-five minutes, the charge beginning at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, and closing at thirty-five minutes past 11, and yet nothing left on the field but dying and dead men, dying and dead horses. But a smaller proportion of the men and women who go into the battle of life come out unwounded. The slaughter has been and will be terrific, and we all need God and we need Him now and we need Him all the time. And let me say there is a new woman, as there is a new man, and that is the regenerated woman made such by the ransacking, transforming, upbuilding, triumphant power of the spirit who is so superior to all other spirits that He has been called for ages the Holy Spirit. Quicker than wheel ever turned on its axis; quicker than fleetest hoof ever struck the pavement; quicker than zigzag lightning ever dropped down the sky, the ransoming power I speak of will revolutionize your entire nature. Then you can start out on a voyage of life, defying both calm and cyclone, saying with Dean Alford:

> One who has known in storms to sail
> I have on board;
> Above the roaring of the gale
> I hear my Lord.
>
> He holds me when the billows smile;
> I shall not fall;
> If short 'tis sharp, if long 'tis light;
> He tempers all.

The trouble between the Great Northern and its men is practically settled.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 24.

Lesson Text: "The Woes of Intemperance," Isaiah v., 11-23—Golden Text: Isaiah v., 11—Commentary.

11. "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink." This is given to us as a temperance lesson, but the six woes of this chapter include a good deal more than the strong drink question. The whole chapter tells of Israel's sin and the coming judgments and is suggestive of the sins of the day which are found in the church everywhere. The house of Israel was the Lord's vineyard and the men of Judah His pleasant plant. He did everything possible for them and expected from them the fruits of righteousness, but found only oppression and covetousness and self indulgence (verses 7, 8).

12. "They regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operations of His hands." There is such a thing as being drunken, but not with wine (Isa. xxix., 9; li., 21). All kinds of living unto self and for self make us blind and deaf to the things of God. As strong drink tends to produce a false and transient exhilaration, making one forget sorrow for the time being, so whatever blinds us to the realities of our relations to God and man is a kind of intemperance and drunkenness.

13. "Therefore my people are gone into captivity because they have no knowledge." The leaders who in those days should have taught the people the knowledge and fear of the Lord were living unto themselves, and telling the people smooth things and lies (Ezek. xxxiv., 2; Jer. vi., 30, 31; vi., 13). Just as strong drink is a deceitful thing and makes a man's vision and mind to be all wrong, so the world and the flesh controlled by the devil blind and harden men and they believe lies and consider them truths. The knowledge of the Lord is the remedy.

14. "Therefore hell hath enlarged herself and opened her mouth without measure." The place of the lost (not the lake of fire which is the final abode of the lost, but the place of departed spirits where the lost in torment await the resurrection of the body) becomes rapidly filled by the literal and figurative drunkards who will not receive the knowledge of God; so that it looks as if the place might have to be enlarged to receive all who come, so great is the multitude.

15. "And the mean man shall be brought down, and the mighty man shall be humbled." Compare chapter ii., 11, 12, 17, and see how all that is lofty and haughty and proud and lifted up shall be brought down, and the Lord alone exalted in that day. Even Nebuchadnezzar testified that "those that walk in pride He is able to abase," for he, when hardened in pride, was made to come down (Dan. iv., 37; v., 20, margin). Jeremiah testifies that Jerusalem came down wonderfully (Sam. i., 9).

16. "But the Lord of Hosts shall be exalted in judgment, and God that is holy shall be sanctified in righteousness." It is the purpose of God to set His King upon His holy hill of Zion (Ps. ii., 6), and He has sworn, saying, "Surely as I have thought so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed so shall it stand" (Isa. xiv., 24.) "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment" (Isa. xxxii., 1), then shall Jesus have the pre-eminence.

17. "Then shall the lambs feed after their manner." "They shall feed in the ways, and their pastures shall be in all high places" (Isa. xlix., 9). "David, my servant, shall be king over them, and they all shall have one shepherd" (Ezek. xxxvii., 24). Then shall the upright have dominion over the ungodly, and the drunkards shall see their folly when it is too late.

18. "Woe unto them that draw iniquity with cords of vanity, and sin, as it were, with a cart rope." One in a certain place suggested that if the man they sought was in a city they would bring ropes and draw the whole city into the river. So we have in this verse that prevailing iniquity that seems to carry everything and every one along with it (I Sam. xvii., 13).

19. "That say, Let Him make speed and hasten His work that we may see it." They scoff and blaspheme and dare the Almighty to His face. We think of all that was heaped on our Lord in the days of His humiliation and how He kept quiet and answered not a word. God is still keeping silence, and were it not that we understand somewhat of His ways we might think that there was no God. But see Ps. l.

20. "Woe unto them that call evil good and good evil; that put darkness for light and light for darkness." There is a fearful amount of miscalling of things because people are not subject to the Word of God. All men are called children of God, and there is a spark of the divine nature in every one, and there are no hell and no devil and we are in the millennium now. All this is drunken talk and lack of subjection to such words as John viii., 44; iii., 18; Rom. viii., 7.

21. "Woe unto them that are wise in their own eyes and prudent in their own sight." From all such the things of God are hidden and revealed unto babes (Math. xi., 25). At best we only know in part now (I Cor. xiii., 12) and "If any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know" (I Cor. viii., 2). God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble; if, therefore, we will humble ourselves to know nothing apart from the Book we shall be wise.

22. "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink." These are the mighty on their own behalf, for their own pleasure and benefit—mighty to enjoy self. The Christian's ambition is to glorify God and enjoy Him; to be mighty for God and not for self. The secret is to receive and yield to Him of whom it is said, "The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty" (Zeph. iii., 17). As to the world's mighty ones it is written that "Not many mighty are called" (I Cor. i., 26), and that we are not to glory in wisdom or might or riches, but in understanding and knowing the Lord (Jer. ix., 23, 24).

23. "Which justify the wicked for reward and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him." These are the unjust judges who take bribes and declare the guilty innocent and the innocent guilty; they call back white and white black, because it suits them. They have cast away the law of the Lord of Hosts and despised the word of the Holy One of Israel (verse 24). There is but one right way and that is the way, even Jesus Christ, the Righteous One. He is the only hope for the drunkard or the moral man. He receives all who come (Isa. xiv., 22; Acts iv., 12; John vi., 37).—Lesson Helper.

American Steel for Russia.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian Government has just closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company for a large amount of their patent carbonized reforged armor, the recent tests of which at Washington were so remarkable. Tests made at St. Petersburg proved the armor to be superior to anything ever known, and the Russian Government immediately decided to adopt it. The order is for immediate delivery, and will occupy the Homestead works fully five months.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Life Saving Bureau of the Treasury Department has notified Arthur Dominy, Superintendent of life saving stations on Long Island, that plans and specifications for a new station to be built at East Marion are under preparation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that articles bought in Canada, being the products of another country, will have a dutiable value in this country that does not include the Canadian customs duty.

The Rev. Benaniah L. Whitman, D. D. the new President of Columbian University, was inaugurated.

Colonel J. R. Gibson, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. A., has been placed on the retired list because of disability.

The monthly statement of imports and exports shows the total amount of domestic merchandise exported during October was $85,692,383 as against $82,482,422 during October of last year.

Secretary Olney ordered the seizure of the alleged filibustering steamer Laurada; she was reported at Charleston, S. C.

The convention to settle the claims of Canadian sealers has been finished by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Secretary Olney has recalled Messrs. Chilton and Hunter, who were sent to establish Consulates in Armenia, on account of obstacles thrown in their way by the Turks.

Secretary Herbert has extended six months the time for the completion of the three gunboats under contract at Newport News, Va.

General Master Workman Sovereign delivered an address at the nineteenth annual convention of the Knights of Labor. The principal feature of the address was an appeal to the General Assembly to give to his recent order boycotting National bank-notes an official sanction.

Caesar Celso Moreno, who was convicted some days ago of a criminal libel on Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, was sentenced in the District Criminal Court to ninety days in the District jail.

The Supreme Court of the United States reconvened after a recess of several weeks.

For the first time in history cranberry picking on Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, had to be suspended because of a snowstorm.

Domestic.

A bright comet has been discovered from Lick University, Cal.

Mutual concessions brought back peace to the Presbyterian Church at Chaumont, N. Y., of which Rev. W. N. Cleveland, President Cleveland's brother, is pastor.

John Knight, captain of the lighter Ajax, was murdered abroad that craft at New York City. John Mitchell, his mate, was held, charged with the crime.

Jacob Beresheim, a boy of fourteen, confessed that he killed William Krauel, who was found mysteriously murdered in New York City, and told a terrible story of depravity.

The Norweigan steamship Leon was seized at Philadelphia on complaint of the Spanish Consul.

Fire at West Carthage, N. Y., destroyed the entire business section of the village except one vacant store. The losses aggregate $38,500; insurance, $10,500.

Massachusetts Day was celebrated at the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition.

A meeting in the interest of Presbyterian foreign missions was held at Music Hall, New York City; ex-President Harrison presided and ex-Secretary John W. Foster was one of the speakers.

Senator Hill, of New York, decided to go on the lecture platform and to make his debut in Chicago on December 6.

Drummers' Day at the Exposition drew 5000 commercial travelers to Atlanta, Ga.

Governor Atkinson has called the attention of the Georgia Legislature to the cruelties practiced by the chain-gang guards.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad, New York City, carried 11,435,498 fewer passengers this year than last year, 35,224,861 fewer than in 1893 and has a deficit.

Stephen B. Dunk, of the tribe of Jackson Whites, of the Ramapo Mountains, was taken to jail at Hackensack, N. J., on the charge of having, with two other men of the tribe, stolen a valuable horse from the stables at Darlington of A. B. Darling.

Ex-Speaker Crisp addressed the Georgia Legislature. He declared himself unequivocally in favor of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The first United States Court ever held in Tahlequah, Indian Territory, was opened a few days ago, with Judge W. M. Springer on the bench.

Charles Ernst, conductor, and John Adams, brakeman, asleep in a caboose, were killed in a collision of freight trains at Warwick, Ohio.

At the unveiling at Hartford, Conn., of the statue to Colonel Thomas Knowlton, the Revolutionary hero, addresses were made by Charles Dudley Warner, Governor O. Vincent Coffin and P. H. Woodward.

At a session of the National convention in Baltimore, Md., of the United Garment Workers a resolution was passed favoring the establishment of an eight-hour work-day in all branches of the United Garment Workers of America, to be affected gradually.

A construction train was run into by a freight train near America, Ala. Of twenty laborers asleep in the caboose of the work train four were killed, viz. Anthony Cunningham, Moses McGee, Joe Davis and Luke Bailey, and two—Jake Bailey and Steve McDonald—were fatally injured.

Governor Brown and W. H. Newhall, a clerk in the Auditor's office, quarrelled in the State House, Frankfort, Ky., passed the lie and would have come to blows had bystanders not interfered. Newhall accused the Governor of voting the Republican ticket.

Runaway freight cars, descending a steep grade, struck a combination train near Short Hills, N. J., causing a bad wreck, followed by fire. Herman Rush, the engineer, was killed and two men injured.

The eleventh annual Horse Show was opened at Madison Square Garden, New York City, with an immense and fashionable audience in attendance.

The committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Senate began its investigation of charges of corruption in the city government of Philadelphia.

William Krauel, a middle aged German, was mysteriously murdered in the kitchen of a restaurant he was about to open at New York City. The body was not found until thirty-six hours after the tragedy.

Charles Tubberts, of Syracuse, N. Y., a boiler maker, while at work on the city water tower, fell a distance of forty-five feet. He died at the Ellis Hospital shortly afterward.

Josiah Quincy was nominated for Mayor of Boston by the Democrats.

Policeman Tremper, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was caught robbing a trunk in the railway baggage-room. He is accused of several burglaries.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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TROUGH CREEK.

G. W. Hazzard, of Altoona, left on Saturday without a full load of game.

O. M. Wright and family, of Cass township, visited W. L. Wright's on Sunday.

Dr. Stever, of Three Springs, spent a couple days hunting here. He was quite successful.

The largest porker heard from was killed last week. It tipped the beam at 380 pounds.

Our schools are moving along nicely and so far as we have heard are entirely satisfactory.

John Black, of Huntingdon, spent a few days last week hunting hereaways. His find was not large.

Newton Bumgardner with his wife now occupies the stone house on the old Geo. W. Hazzard farm.

Mrs. Whitney, of Shirleysburg, is visiting her sick sister-in-law, Mrs. E. Chilcott, who has not been suffering so severely for the past week.

The meetings announced last week are Friday evening, Saturday at 10.30 and Saturday evening at Pine Grove, Sunday at 11 o'clock in the Baptist church.

S. L. Glasgow, who is so successful in training the young ideas how to shoot, had a bovine which became unruly and he was unable to reform him, so he took him and three others to the Huntingdon reformatory to be reformed.

While in Huntingdon last week we had the pleasure of dropping into B. F. Fink's new hardware store where he is just opening up a general line of hardware which he promises to sell at close figures. Frank is another Trough Creek boy that has the push.

"Billy" Heeter, one of Trough Creek's bright boys who took Horace Greely's advice and went west several years ago, is paying a short visit to his many friends in the valley. "Billy" is located in Omaha, Neb., where he is employed by the Adams Express Company, and we are glad to learn that he is doing well, as all honest wideawake boys do.

SALTILLO.

Geo. Sleeman is being honored by visitors from England—a nephew and a niece.

The P. O. S. of A. entertainment which is to come off Saturday, promises to be a great success.

Misses Ellen Drake, Lucy Utley, and Lillie Kough took their departure from Saltillo for Philadelphia last Saturday. Miss Kough will continue her musical studies.

Irish potatoes, eggs and butter taken in exchange for shoes and millinary goods by Mrs. K. M. Henderson. Hats, shoes and notions cheap for cash, together with Jersey and Argyle kid gloves.

There will be a literary meeting connected with the business department of the Epworth League which will be held in the M. E. church at this place on the last Saturday night in this month. All are invited to be present at 7 o'clock P. M.

Walter Cornelius has removed his family up near Broad Top where they will stay and make things comfortable for him as long as his log job lasts. The young folks are very much missed, in fact we miss the smiling faces of all of them.

The town is at this writing being visited by a number of tramps. They all look like they are strong enough to work, and as farmers need corn husking done, the tramps ought to be shown the corn or the wood pile and made to earn a meal before it is given them. My house was visited by four burley tramps the other morning.

We were quite surprised when we heard last Wednesday morning that Mrs. Miriam Green Grissinger was dead. Mariam was seen out in one of her fields on Monday afternoon late, husking corn, and on Tuesday complained of not being well but would have no medical attention. She was attended in her last moments by her nephew Washington Green. She expired on Tuesday night. A. K. Green, her brother, has appointed an administrator who will settle up the estate.

MOUNT UNION.

Communion services were held in the M. E. Church in this place on Sunday last.

R. J. Faust, Jr., and Woodburn Maxwell are visiting friends in Altoona this week.

Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mapleton, was in town on professional business on Tuesday.

Our townsman A. J. Miller was appointed postmaster at Cora last week. A good selection.

Miss Hattie Stratford and Miss Alice Walker, of this place, visited friends in Altoona last week.

Large numbers of our people attended the lectures connected with the institute at Huntingdon last week.

Miss Jessie Rodgers has accepted a position in a large store at Homestead, Pa., and left to assume the duties of the position last week.

Large strings of suckers are brought to town daily by our fisherman, who are taking advantage of the fair fishing weather.

Frank Bath has moved his saddlery shop from the McCarthy building on Water street to H. S. Smelker's room on Division street.

Rev. Q. L. Morrow, of Baltimore, lectured in the M. E. Church, to the young people of the town, on "Good Citizenship," on Tuesday evening.

M. C. Alexander, Frank DeFrehn, J. Bruce Davis and Henry McGarvey are drawn as jurors for the coming term of court, which convenes on the 9th prox.

Mrs. L. R. Morgan is on the sick list. Mrs. D. B. Price, whs has been confined to her bed for some time past is still unable to move about. Miss Chloy Himes is convalescing slowly.

Sheriff Jas. Bell, of Hollidaysburg, with Dr. Griffith, of Tyrone, passed through this place on Monday, on their way home from Black Log valley, where they hunted during the past week resulting in the capture of about one hundred squirrels.

CASSVILLE.

Geo. M. Green is erecting a fine large barn near his mill.

Rev. Colwell began a protracted meeting at Newburg on Sabbath night.

Mrs. Bruce Hyssong has been quite ill, but is much better at this writing.

J. O. Heaton, Jas. Green and Horace Henderson have shot turkey, rabbits and squirrels.

Miss Blanche Stine is paying a visit to her sister, Miss Nora, who is teaching near Mill Creek.

Miss Minnie Crotsley, who has been paying a lengthy visit in Hare's valley, has returned home.

I. N. Swope, of Mapleton, paid our town a short visit last week, but was too busy to call on his friends.

James Henderson has been very ill but is improving under the care of Dr. Whiteside. J. R. and Horace Henderson are both at home.

Your correspondent received a letter from Mrs. K. W. Clarkson who is now settled in Lewistown. Rev. Smyser had waited on her and asked her to take charge of a class of young men. Mrs. C. is a gifted teacher, and most sadly do we miss her, not only in Sabbath school, but in Class, in Epworth League, Missionary and Temperance work.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions have been adopted by Washington Camp No. 513 P. O. S. of A., of Saltillo, on the death of John Jamison, which sad event occurred November 3, 1895.

RESOLVED. That we as members of W. C. No. 513 P. O. S. of A, express the loss we feel, and while we realize that the vacant place cannot be filled, we rejoice that though absent from us he is present with the Lord.

RESOLVED, That we as brothers tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their affliction.

RESOLVED, That we ever keep in memory the patriotic fire and zeal manifested in the life of our deceased brother.

RESOLVED, That these lines of memorial be printed, a copy be framed and placed in our Camp room.

RESOLVED, That our hall be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

D. E. McCLAIN.
AUSTIN RAMSEY.
SAMUEL GROVE.
COMMITTEE.

Tours to the Golden Gate and Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public are quick to recognize the advantages of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's perfect personally-conducted tourist system is exemplified by the annual increase in the number of participants in tours organized under that system. Aside from this, the growing desire of Americans to see the wonders of their land is also an important factor in advancing this healthy sentiment in favor of travel.

This season's tours to California will be conducted in all respects as those of preceding years, and will leave New York and Philadelphia February 13 and March 11, 1896. On the first tour a stop will be made at New Orleans for the Mardi-Gras festivites, and four weeks will be allowed in California. On the second tour four and one-half weeks will be allowed in California.

In addition to the tours to the Golden Gate a series of tours to Jacksonville has been arranged. The tours will leave New York and Philadelphia January 28, February 4, 11, 18, and 25, and March 3, 1896, and allow two weeks stay in the "Land of Flowers."

Detailed itineraries of these tours will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Notice.

The undersigned expects to canvas for orders for fruit trees in good time for spring delivery. This notice is given that persons may not be lured into buying trees from glib-tongued strangers and paying much more for them than if they wait on me. The stock I sell is first-class in every respect.

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FOR SALE.—A well finished dwelling house with over one acre of ground. Hard and soft water under roof. This property is in a splendid locality, in close proximity to churches and school house. A bargain to anyone wanting a house with modern conveniences. For further particulars call on or address R. C. Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have 32,000 first class white pine shingles for sale. Also 1,000 shaved lap shingles. Address, AMON L. GREENLAND, Cassville, Pa. 6-12.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Caleb G. Wright, dec'd.)

Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb G. Wright, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims againt it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. CATHARINE WRIGHT,
8-28-95-f. Administratrix.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a.

It has always been my aim to carry the most complete and, in all respects, the most desirable line of

Dry Goods

to be found in our town. Our patterns are the newest and latest styles, and our trade on Muslins is somewhat wonderful.

Underwear

We have made a large selection in this line and can suit all wants in prices and quality.

Rubber & Felt Goods

Although this line of goods is higher than last year, I will sell you Felt Boots, Lumbermen's Stockings, Rubber Shoes and Boots at old prices. I handle only the Candee goods.

Tinware,

Stove Pipe, Hardware, Floor Oil Cloths, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and Groceries.

We have a SPLENDID PRICE on Coal Oil which cannot be beat on this side of the oil fields. I handle only the best grade, 150 test. You will save money by buying Oil from me. Our numerous customers have so appreciated our efforts by their kind patronage that our trade has increased to such an extent that we find our quarters entirely too small and with the carpenters on the ground, we will enlarge our room and add several new lines. We do a legitimate business only and are satisfied to do business at a small margin of profit.

OUR MOTTO: "One price to all; honest, fair dealing."

We solicit your continued patronage.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G. W. FISHER, 417 Penn St., Huntingdon.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,
Mount Union,
Penn'a.

Going Out of Business.

—I will sell out my entire stock of—

Men s,
Boys'
and Youths'
Leather and Rubber

BOOTS,

Men's, Boys',
Youths', Women's,
Misses', Children's
and Infants'

SHOES

At 20 Per Cent. Discount.

Extra Bargains on the Dollar Counter.

Come while you have a large stock to select from. I will continue until stock is sold out.

Geo. W. Yocum
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at excedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

C. B. Crum,

The King
Of Low Prices.

That's Our Busines;
Grows Bigger Every Day;
Is Proof

Of what we have been and are doing; busier and busier every day, because more and more of you are learning to appreciate the advantage and economy in buying of us. Values always fuller because you help us that way. Economies always greater for we owe them to you. The following tell of myriads of saving advantages:

Ladies' Wool Capes, 85 cents, up.
Ladies' Cloaks, $1.50, up.
Men's Wool Overcoats, $3.50, up.
Boys' Overcoats, 90c, up.
Men's Wool Suits, $2.90, up,
Hundreds of Bargains in

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Notions,

Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SALTILLO, PA.

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY.

I have lately received from the eastern cities a full and complete line of the

LATEST STYLES

in Fall and Winter Millinery and respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them.

KATE COWHER,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 20, 1895.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Sheriff Oaks while in town yesterday paid us a pleasant call.

—A. J. Miller was last week appointed postmaster at Cora, this county.

—Hard coal at Mapleton, three sizes, Stove, Nut, and Pea. H. H. SWOPE.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company will remodel the Logan House at Altoona.

—Miss Nettie Stombaugh, of Fulton county, is visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Samuel Wagner and child, of Harrisbnrg, are visiting among friends in this vicinity.

—Quite a number of Mapleton people attended the institute lectures at Huntingdon last week.

—J. R. Simpson, esq., and son Charles, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours in town last Saturday.

—A. W. Jones, of Tell township, spent a few days of last week with Dr. W. J. Campbell's family.

—David Simpson, of Mill Creek, killed a 100 pound doe in Jackson township last Wednesday.

—Mrs. Jennie Crownover and children of Porter township, spent a portion of last week among friends in Mapleton.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy.

—J. Howard Shimer, foreman of the ITEM has been confined to his bed since last Thursday night with a complication of diseases.

—Miss Mollie Bell, of Atlantic City, arrived in town last Friday evening and will spend a couple weeks among friends in this place.

—Isaac Horton last week moved from Clear Ridge, Fulton county, to M. R. Brenneman's house in the eastern part of town.

—Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—John G. Gillam succeeded in killing a twenty-pound gobbler on top of Jacks mountain last Friday morning. He was considerably elated over the capture.

—In consequenc of the illness of Mrs. Lousia Dell, teacher of the No. 1 school of this borough, there has been no school in that room the past two days.

—The Hambletonian mare, owned by Bro. Nash of the Huntingdon *Journal*, had to be killed recently on account of lock-jaw. Bro. Nash prized the animal very highly.

—Engine No. 26 was derailed and disabled at this place last Friday by running against the point of a switch, in consequence of which the south track was blocked for about two hours.

—J. L. Houck, one of Cassville's progressive merchants, has been obliged to enlarge his store room to accommodate his increased business. We are glad to note this evidence of prosperity.

—The next annual session of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will convene at Williamsport, March 18, 1896. Bishop John H. Vincent presiding.

—The total receipts of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1895, were $1,242,650.73, an advance of $58,550.37 over last year.

—Horace L. B. Henderson, of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, who had been summoned to Cassville on account of the illness of his father, returned to Philadelphia on Monday.

—Rev. W. H. Prideaux, of Huntingdon, formerly pastor of the Mapleton Presbyterian church, celebrated his 83d birthday yesterday. He is the oldest member of the Huntingdon Presbytery.

—Judson Locke, of Orbisonia, employed at B. F. Fink's hardware store had his leg broken in two places below the knee Friday 8th inst., by a barrel of oil rolling upon him as it was being lowered into the cellar.

—Patriotic Sons of America will hold a public meeting in Newton Hamilton on Tuesday Nov. 26, which will be addressed by State President Clarence F. Huth and State Secretary Wm. Weand and others. There will be a grand parade in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, participated in by a number of Camps from Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

—Work has been commenced on the foundation of the new sand building of the Juniata Sand Company near Mill Creek, to replace the one destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. Work on the structure will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

—The remains of Mary, the sixteen-months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wells Duvall, of Kipple, whose death was noted in these columns last week, were interred in Mountain View cemetery last Wednesday. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—Two weeks ago Manager Spangler of the Mapleton base ball club gave notice through the ITEM that he would prosecute the party for theft who took the screen wire back stop from the ball ground if it was not returned by the 15th inst. On the night of the 14th inst. it was brought back and put in place. It pays to advertise in the ITEM.

—The wife of Mr. Leonard Wells, of East Brimfield, Mass., had been suffering from neuralgia for two days, not being able to sleep or hardly keep still, when Mr. Holden the merchant there sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and asked that she give it a thorough trial. On meeting Mr. Wells the next day he was told that she was all right the pain had left her within two hours, and that the bottle of Pain Balm was worth $5.00 if it could not be had for less. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

—J. G. Hicks this week moved his family to the building ocupied by Miss Mattie Robley and workmen this morning commenced tearing down the flues of the station preparatory to moving it back from the tracks. The building will also be raised about thirty inches. This will be a great improvment to the property and will make the surroundings much more safe for the traveling public.

—Mrs. George Weeden, of Wesmont, a suburb of Johnstown, has been for some time past annoyed by some unknown parties who have endeavored to steal her chickens. Thursday morning hearing a noise, she went into the chicken yard with a revolver and discovered a man with thirteen chickens under his arm. She shot and hit her man who dropped the poultry and fled, leaving a trail of blood behind him.

—James Horner, of Derry, a brakeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, met with a most distressing accident Monday evening at Johnstown. When attempting to uncouple a car his foot caught in a frog and in some manner he fell and was knocked down by the train. His lower jaw was mashed into a jelly, his tongue was cut in two and he was obliged to hold it and pull it forward in order to keep it from choking him. His right shoulder was dislocated and he was badly bruised otherwise.

—The Bedford *Gazette* says: "Samuel Johnson, of Potter's Mills, this county, aged about 13, went into the Seven Mountains to have a deer hunt all by himself. He had not gone far until he had jumped an old deer and two fawns. He promptly sent a ball from his Winchester and knocked her down. The two fawns stopped and before they knew what had happened to their mother they were shot down, the three falling within a few feet of each other and in less time than it takes to tell."

—On Friday afternoon last Charles Walker, a colored lad aged about 18 years, accidently shot and mortally wounded his brother, Martin, aged about 15, while hunting for rabbits along the Hunter road, in Ayr township. The boys had chased up a rabbit—Charles in the road with his gun cocked and lying over his arm, and Martin across the fence, when in some manner the piece was discharged, the contents entering his brother's abdomen, breast and head. Charlie asked Martin after the discharge if he was shot, and received "yes" as the reply, when he started to run, and after a few steps, fell over and expired. —*Fulton Republican.*

Winter Excursion Tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On November 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company placed on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Cuba. The tickets are sold at the usual low rates.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad. with its many connections, make this the favorite line for winter travel.

An illustrated book, descriptive of winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets will be furnished free on application to ticket agents.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

The Home for Orphan and Friendless Children, Huntingdon, Pa.

For the first time in nearly fifteen years the trustees of the Home find themselves with a deficiency in the support fund. The last few years have been particularly trying in point of finance. The expense of steam heating and the misfortune in breaking a boiler drew heavily on the support fund. Hard times have increased the number of children to be provided for and at the same time made it more difficult to find homes. The Home has established its claim as a necessary and useful institution and is likely to maintain its place in the hearts of the people. With a record of nearly fifteen years of efficient service, without a dollar of debt except for daily bread, it ought not be a difficult matter to provide for all the present necessities of the little ones who find refuge there. So at this Thanksgiving time the trustees with confidence present the claims of the Home to the charitable consideration of the public. The responses of the past in aid of special movements—building, heating, etc.—encourage the hope that there may be a liberal offering to the specific purpose of support.

The trustees respectfully ask that the churches and Sunday schools on some convenient Sunday, within a month of Thanksgiving, take up a collection for the benefit of the Home. The care of dependent children of the community ought to commend itselt to all Christian people. May we not have cooperation along this line? The occasion would offer a good opportunity to pastors and Sunday school superintendents to educate sentiment in every community in favor of the helpless, and at the sam etime establish the principle that the best charity is to help people to help themselves.

It is also desirable that persons friendly to the work express their willingness to contribute from year to year. No amount need be specified. A good list of annual contributors would give solidity to the organization and relieve the management of many embarrassments. This appeal is made to all whose hearts are touched with tenderness for the orphan.

THE TRUSTEES.
K. A. LOVELL, Pres.
HUGH LINDSAY, Sec.
J. R. SIMPSON, Treas.

Death of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Wintrode.

A sad event occurred at Marklesburg, this county, within the past week, being the death of Dr. J. H. Wintrode and his wife within a period of 45 hours.

Mrs. Wintrode died at 4.30 o'clock Saturday morning and at 1.30 o'clock Monday morning the doctor breathed his last.

Mrs. Wintrode was a native of Vermont and the doctor of Hanover, this state. The former was aged 72 years, 7 months and 1 day and the latter 72 years, 2 months and 24 days. They were married in Cincinnati August 20, 1846. In 1850 they settled at Marklesburg where they since resided.

The doctor represented this county in the legislature in 1856-7 and served his country as a soldier from the breaking out of the war until December 1862 when he resigned his commission as captain of Co. C, 53d Pa. volunteers, on account of ill health.

Three children survive them. They are Flora, wife of O. B. Crum, of Denver, Colorado; John H., of Winterset Iowa, and Annie K., wife of John R. Flenner, of Huntingdon.

A Serious Injury.

While Mr. Abram Speck, an aged farmer of Mill Creek, was driving home on Friday, he met with a sad accident by which he may lose the sight of his right eye. A boy was riding on the rear of a wagon in front of him, when the driver chased the lad off. The boy picked up a handful of dust and threw at the man, when he jumped off his wagon and threw a stone at the boy, who dodged behind Mr. Speck's wagon, and the stone struck Mr. Speck below the eye, inflicting a serious injury. Dr. Miller was summoned who is making every effort to save the eyesight.—*News.*

Shootng Match.

The undersigned will conduct a shooting match at Mapleton on Tuesday November 26th. He will have 25 fine turkeys to dispose of on that day and the different rifle teams of the county are invited to be present.

M. R. BRENNEMAN.

FIRE!

About 8 o'clock last Thursday night the dwelling house of Samuel C. Harvey, located in the eastern part of town, was discovered to be on fire and the building and a portion of the contents were totally destroyed. The fire could have been extinguished if sufficient water could have been procured. One week previous, Mr. Harvey alleges, two men attempted to burglarize the house. He says he struck one of them with a chair and the other snapped a revolver at him. As they were leaving they threatened to get even with him, and he claims this was their method of carrying out their threat. The fire originated in the kitchen. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey had left the house about half an hour before the flames were discovered and those first on the scene found the outer doors securely locked. There was an insurance of $1800 on the house and contents in the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

Local Institute.

Following is the program for local institute to be held at Lincoln school house, Union township, December 7, 1895:

School Discipline.—H. G. Swope, Julia Chilcote, Louisa Dell.

Relation of Teacher, Pupil and Parent.—W. H. Burd, Edna Swope, Bertha Madden.

Economy of Time.—A. M. Smith, Dessa Roland.

Spelling.—J. H. Tate, Scott Wible, R. A. Ramsey.

Our Duty.—The Directors of Union township and Mapleton borough.

Committee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Assigned Estate of I. N. Foust.

The undersigned, assignee of I. N. Foust, of Huntingdon, by virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

Thursday, November 21, 1895,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following reat estate:

Purpart No. 1, being the lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of Sixth and Washsngton streets, Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Washin ;ton street and extending back on Sixth street a distance of 100 feet, on which is erected a

Two-story Brick Mansion Dwelling House,

with all modern improvements.

Purparts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 will be offered for sale at the Union Hotel in Mill Creek at 2 P. M. of said day.

Purpart No. 4 consists of a lot of ground in Mill Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., bounded on the north by Huntingdon turnpike road, on the east by store room building occupied by Foust & Stonebraker, on the west by lot of Leonard Stell, on which is erected a

Large Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Purpart No. 5 is a lot of ground in Mill Creek Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 34 feet on Huntingdon turnpike road, extending back a distance of 180 feet to lands of the P. R. R., bounded on the east by lot of Susan Rutherford, and on the west by lot of D. R. Simpson, on which is erected a

Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Purpart No. 6: A lot of ground in Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 92 feet on Huntingdon turnpike road, extending back a distance of 48 feet to the lands of the P. R. R., bounded on the east by lot of John S. Etnier, and on the west by lot of D. R. Simpson, on which is erected a

Two-story Frame Dwelling House,

Purpart No. 7: A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of John K. Metz, on the west by lands of E. A. Green & Co., on the north by lands of George David, on the south by lands of W. B. Hawn, containing about 600 acres, and known as the Hale Farm, having thereon erected

A Two-story Frame Dwelling House

and bank barn. A stream of mountain water runs through the place. There is a good orchard and 150 acres of the tract are under good state of cultivation; balance well timbered.

Purpart No. 10: A lot of ground situate in Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the south and west by the Huntingdon turnpike road and south and east by lands of J. C. Gorsuch, upon which is erected a One-story Frame Building, which is used as a shop.

On same day, Thursday, Nov. 21, there will be exposed for sale at the American House in Mount Union, at 4 P. M., Nos. 8 and 9.

Purpart No. 8: A lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, fronting 60 feet on the north side of Water street and extending back a distance of 105 feet to the lands of the Penn'a. Canal company, bounded on the east by lot owned by the National Steam Mill Co., on the west by lot of Cyrus Fields, upon which is erected

A Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Purpart No. 9: A lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, fronting 39 feet on the north side of Water street and extending back a distance of 190 feet to Pennsylvania avenue, bounded on the east by lot of Charles Bice, on the south by lot of Samuel Woodcock's heirs, upon which is erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

TERMS OF SALE:—10 per cent. cash of the purchase money when the property is struck off; balance of the one-third to be paid on confirmation of the sales by the Court, at which time the deeds will be delivered, and the remainder in two equal payments, one in one year and the other in two years after the date of the confirmation of the sales. with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by judgments or mortgages. (Julia Foust, widow of B. R. Foust, deceased, has a dower interest in Purparts Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 10, and these purparts will be sold subject to her dower interest, and the one-third of the purchase money in these purparts shall remain a charge upon the premises, the interest of which is to be paid to her annually during her natural life.)

H. H. WAITE, Assignee.
Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

At

A. B. GILLAM'S

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

STORE

is the place to get your wants supplied. He can furnish you with

Hard and Soft,
Woodland Red Ash
Cannel

COAL,

All kinds of Blasting Material, fresh Beef and Pork, besides his usual stock of general merchandise. Give him a call and you will be sure to be accommodated.

His Stock is Complete, His Prices Are Right.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE EOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Practical Logic.

To reason from cause to effect is very good logic in its way, but to practice on physical conditions in seeking the cause first, is a very slow process indeed. All ailments seem to give an expression in pain, and especially in rheumatism where it takes hold deeply. This is an effect, whatever the cause may be, and pain would become intolerable if one waited to find out the cause. Hence sufferers are bent on curing the pain promptly, and for this reason know, or soon find out that St. Jacobs Oil is surely the best remedy. People seldom have reason to hunt further, for once this ailment is cured by it, it stays cured, and thus puts an end to argument and pain at once.

The Atlanta Exposition Jury of Awards held its final session in Washington.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

There is good sleighing in some of the back parishes of the province of Quebec, Canada.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

Nervous Debility

Good Health Strength and Appetite Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had been a sufferer from nervous debility for eight years. Various treatments did not give me relief. I went to Germany and was treated by a specialist. In a short time gave up his treatment and returned to this country. On the advice of a friend I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle benefited me and shortly I was cured. I am now strong, have a good appetite, and have increased in weight." MRS. CLARA HICKS, 246 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. $1, 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

Cold Water and a Hot Griddle

To make light, Delicious

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

You must Of course use

Heckers'

Buckwheat.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,

77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

N Y N U—47

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box LB, Detroit, Mich.

PATENTED.

RUPTURE Cured

POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE

Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G. V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N.Y. City

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Late Dispatches About Important Happenings Abroad.

HEIRESS TO RUSSIA'S THRONE.

The Czarina Has a Daughter Who May Be Autocrat if She Has No Brother---Turkey Said to Have Called Out Her Reserves for a General War---Shot Down by Troops in Bogota.

The accouchement of the Czarina of Russia took place at the palace in St. Petersburg. A daughter was born to the Czar and Czarina. Both mother and child are doing well. Court physicians in attendance report that the child is a handsome girl, and that the mother is rapidly recovering. Services connected with the birth of the infant were held in accordance with the rites of the Orthodox Greek Church. The baby has been named Olga.

THE CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

The Czarina (Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna) was born at Darmstadt, Hesse, June 6, 1872. She was the Princess Alix Victoria Helen Louise Beatrice of Hesse, and was married to Czar Nicholas II. on November 26, 1894. In accordance with the laws of Russia, she was renamed Alexandra Feodorovana, and received the title of Grand Duchess and Imperial Highness. Princess Alix was the daughter of Grand Duke Louis IV. of Hesse, and of Alice, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, third child and second daughter of Queen Victoria. She met Nicholas, who was in his sixteenth year, at the wedding of her sister Elizabeth, when she was twelve years old. The children became attached to each other. Six years later her father visited the Russian Court, accompanied by the Princess, and their liking was renewed. Their attachment continued until, owing to the ill health and subsequent death of Czar Alexander III., their marriage was hastened.

TURKEY WILL TAKE A HAND.

Sultan and Cabinet Believe a European War Inevitable.

A dispatch from Constantinople, Turkey, says it was announced that the commission appointed to put into force the reforms adopted for the administration of affairs in Asia Minor had decided to begin its sittings immediately.

It is asserted by persons in a position to obtain the very best and most reliable information that the terms of the convention signed by the six Powers agreeing upon joint action in the matter of compelling the immediate application of reforms in Armenia and the other disturbed districts have been kept strictly secret in order to avoid an uprising of the Mohammedan populace.

It is asserted that the reserves recently called out by the Turkish Government, ostensibly for the purpose of restoring order in Asia Minor, are really being prepared for participation in the European war which the Sultan and his Ministers believe to be inevitable.

Troops Fire on a Crowd.

A Bogota despatch reports that heavy firing in the barracks drew a great crowd, which was ordered to disperse. It was impossible to move quickly, and the impatient officers ordered the troops to charge. Meeting with resistance and five shots being fired from the crowd, the troops began firing upon the people, killing or wounding twenty-three. The firing in the barracks was caused by part of the guard trying to desert. Fourteen were shot.

Nearly Fifty Men Drowned.

A steam launch belonging to the British cruiser Edgar is reported to have been lost near Nagasaki, Japan, and forty-eight men who were on board of her are said to have been drowned. The British Admiralty received confirmation of the despatch from Shanghai saying that the launch of the British cruiser Edgar had been sunk, with a loss of forty-eight lives, off Nagaski, Japan. The boat contained forty-eight marines.

A Concession to Germany.

A despatch received at London from Shanghai says that it is positively stated that China has agreed that Germany shall occupy one of the islands near the entrance to the seaport of Amboy for the purpose of establishing a naval yard and a coaling station. It is feared this step will be followed by complications, as France and Russia will seek similar privileges.

Cuban Insurgents Burn a Village.

The village of Sabanilla de la Palma, in the Cardenas District of Cuba, was burned by a band of rebels. Troops have been sent to disperse the insurgents. Word has been received that the Spanish troops have succeeded in killing the insurgent leader Arcadao Romero.

Mail Coach Theft in Transvaal.

Advices received from Pretoria state that upon the arrival of a Transvaal mail coach at Buluwayo, South Africa, a day or two ago, it was discovered that a parcel containing $12,000 had been stolen from the vehicle, and a parcel containing sand substituted therefor.

KILLED AND THROWN IN THE BRUSH.

A Double Murder and Suicide Stir Up a Texan Town.

A tall, fine looking man accompanied by a woman, registered at the Hotel Hamilton, Laredo, Texas, as C. Schueler and family. With them was a pretty girl ten years old. The man hired a buggy and took the woman and girl to the railroad station, as was supposed. At 5 o'clock p. m. he returned the buggy and ate supper at the Hotel Hamilton, retiring afterward. That night a shepherd discovered two bodies lying in the brush in Chacon Bottom, just beyond a small reservoir, two and a half miles from Central City. He noticed the trails where the bodies had been dragged through the thorns and the tracks of the buggy wheels on the ground. Being afraid to touch the bodies he came in and informed Recorder Pierce what he had seen. Officers proceeded at once to the place and secured the bodies of the woman and child. They were identified as the persons who had gone riding with Schueler.

While the news was flying over the city another chapter in this affair was enacted at the Hotel Hamilton. At 6 o'clock next morning the proprietor of the hotel knocked at Schueler's room and asked him where his family was. He replied that he had taken them to Aztec, where they had taken the limited train for Mexico.

"I think you are mistaken," said the proprietor. "Your family is not in Mexico."

Schueler shut the door, and, drawing a revolver, shot himself through the heart. On him was found a cigar case holding over $1600 in greenbacks. The cigar case contained the name "Sam Kuntz."

It is supposed the purpose of the murder was robbery. It is believed the murdered woman was Mrs. Caroline Menn, of Dallas, Texas. The murderer is supposed to be William or Samuel Kuntz, of Kansas City.

ATLANTIC COAST DEFENSES.

Report on Work Done and Under Way---Estimates.

General Craighill, Chief of Engineers, in his report to the Secretary of War, states that allotments have been made during the year for emplacements for fourteen twelve-inch, twenty-one ten-inch and seven eight-inch guns and eighty twelve-inch mortars, to be distributed among Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Hampton Roads, Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and San Francisco.

General Craighill has also completed twenty-five casements for the defense of the Atlantic coast.

General Craighill favors carrying on river and harbor improvements under continuous contracts. He submits estimates for work on the more important river and harbor projects. The New York estimates are:

Hudson River, New York Harbor and adjacent harbors of New Jersey, $500,000; Harlem River, $125,000; East River and Hell Gate, $75,000; Newtown Creek, $20,000; Buttermilk Channel, $50,000; Gowanus Bay, $125,000; Gedney and Ship Channels, $750,000; Raritan Bay, $40,000; Raritan River, $20,000.

The estimates for work in Connecticut are:

Connecticut River, below Hartford, $20,000; Duck Island Harbor of Refuge, $30,000; New Haven Harbor, $10,000; New Haven Breakwater, $125,000; Housatonic River, $25,000.

A GIRL DESPERADO.

Only Fifteen, but Jennie Metcalf Belonged to the Dalton Gang.

Jennie Metcalf, fifteen years old, was sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory from Boston. Despite her youth, she is noted throughout the entire West as a bold and daring member of the notorious Dalton gang of ruffians and outlaws. Horse stealing is the crime for which she is sentenced, and two years is the term, clemency for various reasons having been shown in her case.

When arrested four months ago, Jennie was clothed in the costume of the male desperadoes of the West, sat astride her horse and resisted capture with the rest of the gang, joining in the exchange of shots that took place, using a pair of massive six-shooters in experienced style.

"This girl," said Deputy Marshal Colcord, "is only fifteen or sixteen years old, although she is prematurely old in appearance. She is well known in the West by reputation as a desperado, and as much to be feared as even the male members of the desperate gang of which she was a member.

"She has been married, and gave her husband 'the shake' when she joined the Dalton gang. When we caught her we had wanted her for a long time as a witness in a murder case. She made a good one too, and her evidence did much to convict the murderer, and he was executed."

A PRIEST'S BIG RIDE.

He Travelled 160 Miles on Horseback in 21 Hours 30 Minutes.

Father John Begley, a pioneer priest stationed at Kingman, Kan., arrived at Wichita after having made one of the most wonderful rides on record.

Mrs. Quinlan, of New York, was dying on the ranch of her son in the wilds of the Pan Handle of Texas, and Father Begley was sent for to give her the consolation of religion. The distance was 310 miles. One hundred and sixty miles of this distance was over the wild prairies of Western Oklahoma, No Man's Land, and Northern Texas. Six relays of horses had been arranged for him by the ranchmen along the route from the end of the railroad at Englewood, Kan. He rode the entire 160 miles in twenty-one hours and thirty minutes, and arrived at the ranch five hours before Mrs. Quinlan became unconscious. He ate nothing during the trip and took only one drink of water.

HELD UP AN EASTERN TRAIN.

Tramps Stop an Express and Demand Passengers' Valuables.

In regulation Western style four tramps made an ineffectual attempt to hold up an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Morrisville, just across the river from Trenton, N. J., in Pennsylvania.

The Adams Express train was brought to a stop near Morrisville by the display of a danger signal. When the train came to a standstill four tough looking specimens of the knights of the road boarded one of the cars and audaciously demanded that the passengers turn over their valuables. When the train crew had recovered from their surprise at the unbounded nerve of the act they tackled the tramps and speedily hustled them from the car. The men, however, put up such a good fight that they were able to break away and make their escape from the train hands.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Statistics and Suggestions From Secretary Morton's Statement.

FARMERS NOT THE DEBTOR CLASS

He Deplores the Unflattering Place Held in Foreign Markets by Our Cheese--Apple Exports Booming--Improved Road Construction--The Future of Farms and Farming.

Secretary Morton's third annual report on the Department of Agriculture is a briefer document than the two which preceded it. It discusses the work of the several bureaus of the department, asserting that expenditures have been reduced in some of them for the sake of economy and increased in others for the sake of efficiency. Much of the matter of the report has been anticipated in publications from time to time during the fiscal year and since its close. The more important points not heretofore made public are subjoined.

Speaking of the export trade in dairy produce of the United States, the report points out the fact that in cheese the United States, while a large shipper to British markets, holds the conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme rear as to quality and price, and as the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a serious falling off. This he attributes to the deterioration in the quality of American cheeses by aduiteration with oleo and other ingredients. In butter the United States is out of the race, supplying less than one per cent. of the British demand for foreign butters, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain imported in eight months $46,000,000 worth of butter.

The work of the Weather Bureau for the year cost $878,439, and owing to reduced expenditures, which were accompanied by increased efficiency, $55,000 will ultimately be covered into the Treasury from the amount appropriated. It is claimed that the warnings of cold waves secured from freezing more than $2,275,000 worth of perishable agricultural products which otherwise would have been lost.

During the fiscal year there were 818,711 barrels of apples shipped abroad, valued at $1,954,318, and 7,137,842 pounds of dried apples, of the value of $461,214. The variety which has sold for the highest price in British markets is the Albemarle pippin, which is successfully grown to its greatest perfection in the State of Virginia. California fruits made marked gains in European markets during the year.

Improved road construction is progressing in many of the States, and more than half the States have passed new road laws within the last year. It is proposed during the coming year to secure the co-operation of agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the object lesson method of disseminating information regarding improved roads. They will be taught to construct model roads on the farms of their experiment stations or on their college grounds, where they can be regularly used, and thus become a lesson to all the farmers who visit them.

The expenditures of the department for the years 1893-4-5 were $1,311,766 less than the amount appropriated for that period. The Secretary recommends that this sum, together with the two or three hundred thousand dollars that could be secured from a sale of the property now occupied by the Weather Bureau, be invested in the construction of a suitable building for the Department.

The report closes with a discussion of "the future of farms and farming in the United States," in which the Secretary compares the indebtedness of the various classes of owners. "These figures," he says, "show an enormous and constant indebtedness of the banks and bankers, alongside of which the money in farm mortgages and the debts owned by farmers are relatively insignificant. The debts of railroads, bankers, manufacturers, and merchants entitle them, and not the farmers to be called the 'debtor class' in America."

REV. SAMUEL F. SMITH DEAD.

Author of "America" Dies Suddenly in a Boston Railway Station.

Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, "author of "America," dropped dead in a railway train in the New York and New England depot at Boston, Mass. In spite of his great age he had accepted an invitation to preach at Readville. He left his home in Newton Centre in good spirits, but the exertion was evidently too much for him. His body was taken back to Newton Centre. His wife, who is eighty-two years old, was prostrated with grief.

REV. S. F. SMITH.

Samuel Francis Smith was born in Boston and celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday October 15 last. He attended the Boston Latin School and then Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1829, having as class mate Oliver Wendell Holmes. He completed his education at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1832. In the latter year, while yet a student there, Lowell Mason, through whose efforts the study of music was introduced into the public schools of Boston and elsewhere, brought Mr. Smith a number of German music books from which he requested a translation of some songs suitable to American children. In the collection Mr. Smith found the tune which England sings to the words of "God Save the Queen" and claims as her own, but which the Danes and Germans equally claim to be original with them. On a scrap of paper he composed the hymn "America" to go with the music. The verses were written in half an hour. Its popularity spread until it became National.

In 1834 Mr. Smith was ordained to the Baptist Ministry and accepted a pastorate in Waterville, Me., where he served until 1842, at the same time holding the Professorship of Modern Languages in Waterville College, now Colby University. From 1842 to 1854 he occupied a pastorate in Newton, Mass. While there he composed a book of hymns, entitled "The Psalmist," which has since become the standard hymn-books of the Baptist Church in this country, and many other hymns and poems, which were published under the title of "Lyric Gems."

From 1842 to 1848 he was editor of the Christian Review in Boston, and from 1854 to 1859 edited various publications of the Baptist Missionary Union. In 1875 to 1876 and 1880 to 1882 he visited the chief missionary stations in Europe and Asia. He received the degree of D. D. from Waterville College in 1854.

Indian Titles.

Rajah is a Hindu word, implying rule; it is equivalent to prince, and is applied now to some Hindus who do not rule; the rajah of Benares is not a ruling prince. The Mohammedan equivalent of rajah is nabob, or, more correctly, newab. Mahajah means great prince or king. There is only one nizam, the ruler of Hyderabad, in India. Nizam is Hindustani for regulator; the first person to hold the title of Asaf Jab, who in 1713 was made regulator of Hyderabad, by the mogul emperor, and later became an independent prince. Begum is a Hindu word, meaning princess. It is derived from the Turkish bey, but implies a higher rank, Bey is a title given to the sons of pashas, to military officers above the rank of major, etc., so is about as valuable as "colonel" is over here. Pasha means general; it is borne by persons of high civil rank and implies that they have attained that rank, rather than that they are generals of the army. Originally, it implied also rule; there are still pashaliks in Turkey, or provinces ruled by pashas. There are three peculiar titles in India, the Gaekwar or Baroda, literally the cowherd, who ranks as amaharajah of the highest class; the name suggests the origin of the ruling family. The maharajah of Gwalior is always called sindhai, because the founder of the family was head man of a village on the River Sindh, and the mahrrajah of Indore is always holkar, which means inhabitant of Hol, because the founder of the family came from Hol, a town in the Deccan. —Trenton (N. J.) American.

Family Likenesses.

Some curious investigations have recently been undertaken by a photographic society in Geneva. The purpose was to show that the longer a married couple lived together—we apprehend harmoniously—the more and more marked became the resemblance which the two persons bore to each other. Photographs of seventy-eight couples were taken, as well as an equal number of adult brothers and sisters. On careful inspection it was found that the married couples were more like each other than the brothers and sisters of the same blood. Apparently, therefore, there seems to be a stronger force available for the production of "family likenesses" even than that of hereditary transmission. In accepting the statement of the society in question as true as to fact, it is not difficult, in a certain measure, to account for the phenomenon referred to. Human beings, for example, have quite a faculty for copying each other in their ways, movements and temperaments.—Photographic Times.

The oldest letter-carrier in Austria is Franz Gurtler. He is eighty-five years old, and has been a postman forty years.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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$2.42 CASH WITH ORDER buys this Automatic, self-cocking, NICKEL PLATED, RUBBER HANDLED, 6 SHOT REVOLVER, 32 or 38 C. F., or send 92 cts. and we will ship C. O. D. 42.50, and allow examination. FIRE ARMS CO., Winston, N.C.

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A BOLD EXPRESS ROBBERY

A Wells-Fargo Agent at Colorado Springs Held Up by Masked Men.

A BOOTY OF $20,000 TAKEN.

Revolvers Pointed at His Head Induce the Wells-Fargo Express Agent to Open the Safe---A Posse Scoured the Country With Bloodhounds for the Robbers---No Trace Found.

The Wells-Fargo express office at the Santa Fe station in Colorado Springs, Col., was robbed of $20,000 late in the night. Immediately after the departure of the night express, at 9.42, George Krout, the express agent, stepped from the platform into his office, and was confronted by two masked men, who leveled revolvers at his head and ordered him to open the safe. This he did, and they helped themselves to two packages of money containing $5000 and $15,000 respectively. They then made their escape. The money was part of a consignment of $50,000 sent from Denver to Cripple Creek, the remainder of which was in the safe, but was not found.

Krout was badly frightened when confronted by the robbers, one of whom, stepping close to the agent, said: "Not a word from you. We want you to open that safe and be quick about it. Hurry up." Krout at first denied that there was any money in the safe. The revolver was pressed against him and he was told to open the safe or suffer the consequences, and he finally complied. The robbers then ordered him to undress himself and get into bed, and after he had done so one of the robbers drew the bed-clothing tightly over Krout's head and fastened it down. Krout heard one of them say: "Now open the door and see if there is any one about." He heard the door slide back and bump, and then one of the robbers said: "Wait now, we may have missed something. Let us take a good long look over the place and see."

When Krout at last gained courage to jump out of bed and go outside, there was no one in sight. An alarm was given, and by eleven o'clock posses were scouring the vicinity of the station on the eastern out skirts of the town, but no trace of the robbers was found. Finally two bloodhounds were put on the trail, and it was found the men had gone along Pike's Peak avenue through the heart of the city. On the theory that they would go to Cripple Creek over the Cheyenne mountain road, a posse started for that city to head them off. The station agent was not 100 yards away from Krout's office while the robbery was being committed, but he did not see the robbers and knew nothing about the matter.

MRS. STANTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Its Eightieth Anniversary Celebrated by 3000 Women.

To do honor to Elizabeth Cady Stanton three thousand women gathered at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, under the management of the National Council of Women of the United States. There were many men, too, but they were of less importance. Essentially, it was women's tribute to a woman, the reunion of the Pioneers and Friends of Woman's Progress, to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Stanton. Only one man was allowed upon the programme, John E. Hedges, who appeared because Mayor Strong was sick and had to stay at home.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

On the stage there were three chairs in the floral throne over which the name "Stanton" stood out in white roses, and they were occupied by that witty exponent of the feminine militant, Susan B. Anthony, and the President of the National Council of Women, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, who presided. The stage was set with the palace scene, and beside and behind the chair of state sat ninety women prominent in their sex's cause, two of whom were colored.

The great auditorium was filled from pit to topmost gallery, and the majority of the boxes on the grand tier were elaborately decorated with flowers and the insignia of the various local women's organizations.

When the chief figure, and the most imposing figure among all the women, came forward to her place at the front of the stage, escorted by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson and Miss Susan B. Anthony, the whole audience rose, waving handkerchiefs and applauding, as Mrs. Stanton took her seat, looking with her majestic face crowned with its beautiful white hair, like a queen upon her throne. Mrs. Dickinson and Miss Anthony took the seats on each side of her. Then the programme began with a cornet quartet by the Parke sisters. Next Mrs. Dickinson, who presided, made a brief opening address. Other addresses were delivered by Job E. Hedges, Miss Mary Cary Thomas, Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna B. Shaw.

Mrs. Stanton's address was greeted with great applause.

Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams, a colored woman, who first came into prominence at the time of the World's Fair, then made a pathetic plea in behalf of the women of her race.

A number of other papers were read, and the audience was not dismissed until a late hour.

A Steamship Sinks a Bark.

The Ward Line steamship Niagara, Captain Croker, from New York, reports that she ran down and sank the American bark William Hales, Captain Coombs, off Cape Henlopen. Captain Coombs, the mate and five seamen of the William Hales were saved and five men were lost.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

Ex-Secretary Whitney's Daughter Becomes Mrs. A. H. Paget.

One of the principal weddings of the year—second only in interest to that of Miss Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough—occured at noon at St. Thomas's Church, New York City, when Miss Pauline Whitney became the wife of Almeric Hugh Paget. The bride is the eldest daughter of William C. Whitney, former Secretary of the Navy, and has been a marked favorite in society since her debut, three years ago. Mr. Paget is an Englishman by birth, but for a number of years has been living in America, in the West. He is a son of the late General Lord Paget, of England, and a grandson of the first Marquis of Anglesey. He is the third Paget who has chosen an American woman for a wife. The marriage took place in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, which included the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War and members of the diplomatic corps, among whom were Sir Julian Pauncefote, Lord Westmeath and Mavroyeni Bey.

MRS. ALMERIC HUGH PAGET.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop H. C. Potter, assisted by Bishop Leonard and Rev. John W. Brown, Rector of St. Thomas's.

The decorations were elaborate, but chaste and in excellent taste. Twelve arches, twenty feet high, of white chrysanthemums, spanned the center aisle. A double gate of white roses and lilies stood closed open about half way up the aisle, and was closed after the bridal party had passed through. The chancel was decorated with white roses and lilies and palms. The galleries were adorned with palms, from which depended streamers of green.

Before the arrival of the wedding party an admirable programme of music was rendered by Dr. George W. Warren, the organist of the church, a stringed orchestra, led by Nahan Franko, with Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Marie Graham and Mme. Weinerd as soloists.

Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony the church and galleries were filled. President Cleveland arrived at 11.45. He was escorted by the ushers to a front pew, and seated almost opposite the centre of the chancel. He was followed immediately by Secretary Herbert and Colonel Daniel G. Lamont and wife, who were seated just across the aisle from the President.

It was just 12.10 when the bridal party started up the aisle. Mr. Paget's best man, Gerald Paget, his brother, stood by his side at the chancel steps as the party advanced. The ushers were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Dimock, Miss Barney, Miss Sloane, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Miss Bend and Miss Brown. Their costumes were of moire poplin, with short trains, all cut alike, but differing in color. The bridesmaids also wore velvet hats, high in front, with black rosettes and tall feathers. They carried muffs instead of bouquets.

Following them came the four little flower girls. They were Laura Whitney, a cousin; Frances Bingham, Katherine Bamey and little Dorothy Whitney, the bride's sister. They looked very charming in frocks of white silk and mousseline de soie. They wore large white hats, with white feathers, and carried baskets filled with pink and white roses and lilies.

Next came the bride on the arm of her father. She looked stately and elegant as well as beautiful in her rich gown of heavy pearl silk. The skirt was cut with a train four yards long, the petticoat of white glace silk being finished in a deep flounce of lace. The veil of Point d'Angleterra lace was held in place by a band of orange blossoms encircling the head. The bride carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley, and wore a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom.

During the ceremony, which was choral throughout, the hymn, "O, Perfect Love," was sung by the choir.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the house of Mr. Whitney to about four hundred guests. The house was magnificently decorated, and the newly married pair greeted their friends in a bower of pink orchids and bridesmaid roses.

The health of the bride was proposed by President Cleveland, to which Mr. Paget responded, his wife standing beside him. The bride's bouquet was then broken up and divided among her attendants. The wedding cake was distributed to the guests in plain white boxes tied with bows of white satin ribbon. Mr. and Mrs. Paget left on the 4 o'clock train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for Mr. Dimock's country place at South Coventry, Conn.

Mrs. Paget's going away dress was of dark green cloth, with a plain skirt. The waist is of dark green silk figured with pink carnations, and with cream lace trimmings at the neck. A plain jacket and a chinchilla cape covered the waist. She carried a chinchilla muff. Her hat was of dark green, trimmed with gray feathers. Showers of rice were thrown at her.

Murderer Released by Friends.

A dispatch from Purvis, Miss., says the jail at that place was broken into about midnight and "Will" Purvis, the convicted White Capper, under sentence to be hanged, was liberated. Purvis was once hanged by the Sheriff at Columbia, but was saved by the breaking of the rope. The Sheriff was persuaded to postpone further attempts to execute the sentence of the law until the court could review the case. The Supreme Court resentenced Purvis to be hanged December 11. Many doubt the guilt of the prisoner.

Report on Chickamauga Park.

The commission in charge of the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park has submitted its report to the Secretary of War. At the date of the last report the park comprised 5521 acres. "The Sherman fighting ground," forty-seven acres, on Missionary Ridge, has since been purchased. Efforts to secure additional lands were made but were discontinued because of the exorbitant prices asked by the owners.

PLUNGED TO THEIR DEATH

Frightful Accident to a Crowded Street Car in Cleveland.

THROUGH AN OPEN DRAW.

The Car Was Going Over the Central Viaduct---The Gate Was Open, and the Car Fell 100 Feet Into the Cuyahoga River---Some One Made an Awful Mistake---Searching for the Bodies.

A heavy electric motor car containing between twenty and thirty passengers went through the draw of the Central Viaduct in Cleveland, Ohio, at 7.45 o'clock p. m. and dropped one hundred and one feet to the river below. Every passenger in the car was either killed or injured. It is a horror the like of which had never occurred at Cleveland before. Nineteen persons met death instantly.

The Central Viaduct, where the accident occurred, is a long stone and iron structure which crosses the Valley Railroad and the Cuyahoga River and connects Jennings avenue on the south side with Central avenue on the east. The draw was open for a tug drawing a schooner which was about to pass beneath the bridge. As usual, the gates were closed on both sides of the draw and danger lights were displayed to guard against accidents.

An electric car came along from the east toward the south side. It belonged to the Cedar and Jennings avenue branch of the Consolidated line, and had over a score of passengers, a conductor and motorman aboard. At what is known as the "derailing switch," about 200 feet from the draw, the conductor alighted, as is the custom of all conductors, to see if all was right. The car came to a standstill and the motorman waited for orders.

The conductor, for some unaccountable reason, failed to see the red signal of danger or the closed gates, and signaled to the motorman, John Rodgers, to come ahead. The motorman turned on the electric current, the conductor jumped aboard the car and at considerable speed the vehicle neared the death trap.

A few feet from the draw it dawned upon the motorman that the draw was open, and he threw the handle and applied the brakes. The bridge captain, seeing the approaching car, shouted like a madman, but the car was already on the down grade to the draw, and the brakes would not hold it on the slippery rails.

The motorman, realizing his danger, leaped off the front platform, ran down the viaduct in the direction of Central avenue, and disappeared in the darkness. At the same instant two male passengers jumped off the rear platform and escaped death.

The car reached the closed iron gates and in an instant the crash of snapping iron and breaking glass was heard. This alarmed the conductor, who had stepped inside, and he was seen to make a dash for the rear door, but he was too late. A second later the car swayed on the edge of the awful space, steadied and toppled over.

The car struck upon a projection of piles in the abutment beneath the draw, then turning and collapsing it fell into the river below, scattering its passengers in all directions and breaking the towline between the tug and schooner that were passing.

A few groans were heard by the men who happened to be on the docks below. Those who witnessed the accident called to the men on the tug to pick up the people, but only two passengers—one man and one woman—were rescued.

The first person rescued from the wreck was Patrick Looley, who was taken to the Cleveland General Hospital.

"The crash, which resulted in the precipitating of the car over the viaduct, came without a moment's waring," he said. "We went down like a flash, the car striking some hard obstruction before we plunged into the water. This crash knocked me senseless, and I remember nothing more until I was taken out of the water."

Only a part of the roof of the car was visible when the fireboat arrived. Firemen rigged up a raft and took their yawl from which they fished with pike poles for the bodies, eight of which were taken from the water without much treuble.

Thousands of citizens went to the scene of the accident, crowded upon the great bridge, and went down to the valley below to get a sight of the rescue work.

The verified list of the dead is as follows: Mrs. Minnie C. Brown; Miss Bessie Davis; Harry W. Foster; Mrs. A. A. Hoffman; Gertie Hoffman, three years old; Harvey Hoffman, seven years old; Edward Hoffman; Louis F. Huletz, mail carrier; James McLaughlin; Curt Lopehne or Clemens; Henry W. Mecklenburg; Marie Mettgen; Mrs. Martha Palmer; Augusta Sarinski; Mrs. John A. Sauernheimer. At the hour this list was given out four persons known to have been aboard the car were missing, and it was believed they had perished.

Augustus Rodgers, the motorman in charge of the car, was arrested. He stated that Conductor Hoffman gave him the signal to go ahead.

EIGHT HUNDRED SLAIN IN HARPOOT.

Eight of the American Board's Twelve Mission Buildings Burned.

The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister to Turkey Terrell, stating that eight Christian missions at Harpoot, Armenia, had been burned and that about 800 persons had been killed.

Eight of the twelve buildings belonging to the American missions were sacked and burned. The missionaries, however, escaped.

The Porte had assured United States Minister Terrell that the property and lives of Americans would be protected, and that gendarmes had been detailed to guard the mission.

The 4000 Armenians who were beseiged by Kurds in Guran, in the villayet of Sivas, are said to have been massacred.

In the district of Mardin, where there is a large Christian population of Chaldeans and Syrians, a number of villages have been burned and the people have been left destitute.

The mission property destroyed at Harpoot belonged to the American Board of Foreign Missions, which furnishes the following information: The value of the property reported destroyed was between $75,000 and $100,000. The mission was one of the most prosperous and was considered the most secure from trouble.

The Duke Carries Away His Bride.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough sailed from New York for Gibraltar on the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda.

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White Poplars for Lightning Rods.

There is often great loss of property and sometimes of life in the severe electrical storms that rage at certain times of the year in Russia. To protect the houses of the peasants, which are frequently struck by lightning, the Russian Government has recommended that the peasantry be encouraged to plant white poplar trees around their dwellings to act as lightning rods. This suggestion arose out of some investigations concerning the liability to lightning-stroke of certain species of trees, made by a Russian electrician and the Government Forest Inspector. They spent 109 days in the great forests near Moscow, and of the 597 trees that during that time were struck by lightning they found 302 were white poplar, notwithstanding the fact that that species is comparatively rare.—Chicago Record.

Brown crocidolite, known as "tiger's eye," exists in large quantities in Colorado.

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It is stated as an actual fact that all the people residing in Letcher County, Kentucky, are related to one another, directly or indirectly. The reason of this is found in the remarkable Webb family. There are three brothers and three sisters of the original family, all living near Sergent, and they have no fewer than 748 descendants living in the neighborhood. The oldest member of the family, Lettie, is eighty-two years old, and has twenty children, ninety-five grandchildren, and fifty great-grandchildren. Polly aged eighty, has sixteen children and almost as many grandchildren and great-grandchildren as Lettie. The youngest, Wiley, has the fewest descendants. He is seventy years old and has eleven children, fifty-four grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren. — New York Sun.

Several asterias, or star stones, have been picked up in North Carolina and Georgia.

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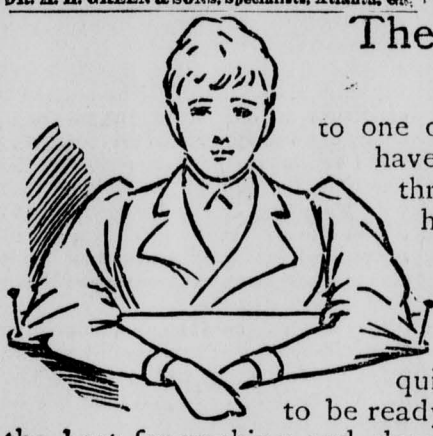

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IN THE GREENROOM.

One evening at the Odeon, when they were playing the "Depit Amoureux" as a curtain raiser, and the beautiful Sophie Cherubin, who personated Marinette, was still on the stage, Fabrec—you know, perfectly well, Fabrec, the deputy with the golden beard who has so young an air despite his 40 years—half opened the door of the dressing room without knocking and called out, "Cuckoo!"

He was not a little disappointed to find the dressing room empty. Then Constance, the old dresser, came out from behind the screen:

"If monsieur will have the goodness to be seated, madame will return in five minutes."

Fabrec let himself drop into a tapestried armchair, crossed his legs, tapped his patent leather boots with the tip of his cane and lost himself in reflections, while the old woman arranged the little things on the dressing table.

After all, for what had he come here? Not from love. Hardly from desire. One day, when he had urged his claims, she had said to him, with a show of reason:

"Listen, Fabrec. You are very nice, but I have 40,000 francs of debts, and for you the beautiful days of Panama are finished. Come here to gossip when you will, but we will never be other than good comrades." Frankly she was right. Nevertheless an attraction drew him always in that direction, content to obtain here and there little privileges. He amused himself near this woman of a profession so beautiful and gay and laughed heartily at her sallies of wit and cynicism, and then again it was necessary to kill time. While meditating Fabrec regarded mechanically the dresser and was brusquely dragged from his reverie by the face of the little old woman that he saw reflected in the glass. What a ruin! What heart breaking ugliness! Dry as a stick, wrinkled as a winter apple, scanty hair the color of ashes and eyes like the dead. To think she had been a woman, perhaps pretty, doubtless loved!

She ought to be 65 years old, and Fabrec, who was kind hearted, pitied this lamentable old woman working until the end. He felt also a disgust to see this sorceress in her shabby black touching the laces, the silver brushes, the blond tortoise shell combs and all the delicate and perfumed objects de luxe which shone on the dressing table of the actress. Suddenly the door opened, and Sophie Cherubin appeared with a rose in her hair. The beautiful brune was as fresh a bouquet and sparkling with youth, beauty and the pretense of effrontery.

"Ah, Fabrec," cried she joyously, "you have come just in time. We are going to give a little farce at a benefit at the Gaite. They will call for us soon, but in the meantime we will talk while Constance prepares my things. Sit down and be good."

The dresser had already passed behind the screen. They joked, and, according to her wont, Sophie began to tease the handsome deputy about the number of his successes in the theatrical world. Was it still true his devotion to the singer at the Nouveaute's? But Fabrec was discreet. The veritable lady's man is always so, because he loves women for themselves and not from silly vanity. To Sophie's questions he responded only by pleasantries, admitting nothing.

She became a little vexed. How suspicious he was! Truly? She had never been able to make him recount one of his successes behind the scenes—not one! "Eh bien, ma chere," responded Fabrec, smiling, "since you are so tenacious on this point I am going to tell you about my first passion."

"For an actress?"

"Yes, only I warn you it did not happen in the Rue de Richelieu and the heroine was not a societaire. I was 19 years old, I had just begun my law studies, but I was naif and timid. One evening I went to the little theater of the Gobelins, where I was overcome with love for the young premiere, Blanche Lilas, the moment she appeared on the stage. Was she young? Was she pretty? I ask myself today when I know that the beauty of an actress may disappear with some cold cream and two towels, and that ingenues generally have a son who is a lieutenant of cavalry or a sous prefet. But then Mlle. Blanche Lilas appeared to me the most fascinating of women. I no longer lived but to dream of her and then to admire her upon the boards of the Gobelins, the Montparnasse or Grenelle—for the troop moved about. I sold all my old books to the stallkeeper in the Rue Cujas, and thanks to Blanche Lilas I know all the plays of that day. Ah, she was charming in Polder! She is the only woman for whom I have ever made verses. They were execrable, but sincere, and I have never understood how I had the audacity to send them to her. The vacation was spent with my family in the country. I passed it counting the days, and when I returned to Paris I ran to the Gobelins, then to Montparnasse, then to Grenelle. The name of my idol did not figure upon one of the posters. The anxiety, the frightful anxiety, that I felt gave me the courage to enter the theater and make inquiries, when I found that Mlle. Blanche Lilas had not been re-engaged, and that they did not know what had become of her. Eh bien, ma chere amie, believe me, if you will, that that day I felt the most miserable, the most bitter grief of love, and for long months I was not consoled."

"And is that all?" asked the comedienne.

"Without doubt."

"Fabrec, you are a hoaxer, and you mock me with your souvenirs of your student days"—

Suddenly the comedienne's maid interrupted them, saying:

"Madame, madame, the monsieurs and the ladies are getting into the carriages. They are waiting only for you." And the voice of the manager was heard up the stairway:

"Mlle. Cherubin! Quick! We are late!"

In a moment the waiting woman had enveloped Sophie in her furs, taken the packages from the hands of the dresser, and the two women had flown away with an "Au revoir, Fabrec," from the actress.

The deputy was about to start in his turn when old Constance approached him, and lifting her face full of misery murmured timidly:

"Monsieur?"

"Hein? What, my good woman?"

"I have a request to make of you. Voila, I am ill. I no longer have my health, and it is with difficulty I do my work. I would like to be admitted into a hospital for incurables."

"Very well, the next time I come you can give me a note," responded Fabrec absently.

But the dresser had not finished. "And then, monsieur, there is a thing which will perhaps interest you further. I have heard everything when you were talking with madam. I am Blanche Lilas."

Fabrec made an involuntary exclamation and recoiled a step. Blanche Lilas! Blanche Lilas so horrible an old beggar, with the face of a death mask, he cried nervously, almost fearfully:

"How old are you, then?"

The old woman smiled pitifully: "Not so old as I appear, it is true. I have had so much misfortune," she groaned. "I am now 62, and I was already 41 years old when you first saw me. One cannot judge of the age of an actress from the stalls, as you said a moment ago, but that did not prevent my receiving my dismissal that very year because they found me too old. Misery followed immediately. Three months after leaving the theater I was working in a kitchen. Not very long after that an old friend who plays the dolard here got me this place of dresser. But I am at the end of my strength. There is nothing but a hospital that will please me now. My request is to the public assistance. You can ask in my real name, Constance Poireau. And since in the days, monsieur, you have paid me attention"—

She stopped, as though ashamed, as though fearing to displease in insisting upon this souvenir to the man whose aid she solicited. Happily for her he was kind hearted.

"I will go. I will go tomorrow," said he in a voice that trembled a little. "Rest assured I will strike the officers of the hospitals and put fire under their stomachs. And if for the moment"—his fingers were at his pocket hole—"I can be useful"—

She made a dignified gesture of refusal.

"Thank you, monsieur, all that I desire is to enter the hospital. There with my little annuity from the Society of Artists I will be perfectly happy."

With a cordial movement before quitting her he extended his hand. When she had put her own wrinkled and dry hand in his, he could not repress a shudder to think that 20 years before he would have cried with joy if he had been able to depose upon that same hand his timid kiss of adolescence.—From the French of Francois Coppee.

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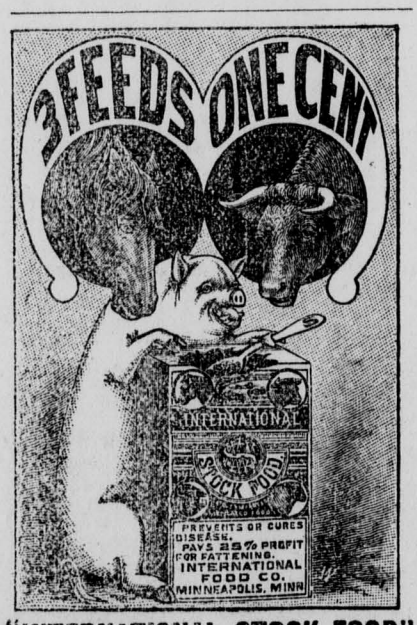

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